

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET BOMBERS AGAIN VIOLATE JAPANESE AIRSPACE

OW230535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 23 KYODO -- Two Soviet bombers intruded into Japanese airspace for about three minutes Friday morning in the second violation this month, the Air Self-Defense Force said. The two Bear bombers were among seven Soviet military aircraft spotted by ASDF radars around 5:30 a.m. The seven bombers included five badgers. Soviet planes violated Japanese airspace on November 13.

The announcement said 34 ASDF planes scrambled as the Soviet bombers headed southward over the Sea of Japan. It said the Bears ignored ASDF planes' warnings and were in Japanese territorial airspace near Okinoshima Island in Fukuoka Prefecture for three minutes and 20 seconds starting around 6:30 a.m. The announcement said three fuel supply-type badgers turned back North. Of the remaining four, the two Bears flew toward the Pacific Ocean but the two Badgers continued southward. The Defense Agency said the Badgers may have gone to Vietnam.

On November 12 and 13, five Soviet military planes were confirmed heading south -- possibly bound for Vietnam. Japanese officials believe 13 Soviet bombers were sent to Vietnam last year. With the latest apparent addition, 20 Badgers and Bears may be deployed in Vietnam, according to the officials.

NAKASONE TO MEET REAGAN IN LOS ANGELES 2 JAN

OW220038 Tokyo KYODO in English 0003 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will confer with President Ronald Reagan on political and trade issues in Los Angeles January 2, the government announced Thursday. Chief Cabinet Secretary Takeo Fujinami said in a statement the summit will be attended by Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Secretary of State George Shultz. The announcement on the Reagan-Nakasone meeting on the morning of January 2 was made simultaneously in Tokyo and Washington.

A senior Foreign Ministry official said Nakasone's trip to the west coast is "an official working visit" and predicted his talks with Reagan would be "businesslike." The Los Angeles meeting, the first between the two leaders since last June, is aimed at reviewing overall Japan-U.S. relations, including defense and trade.

Japanese Government officials said Nakasone will call for an early resumption of stalled arms reduction and control talks between the United States and the Soviet Union to ease global tension. The trade problem stemming from Japan's huge trade surplus with America -- estimated to top 30 billion dollars in 1984 -- is another key topic of the Japan-U.S. summit. But a senior Foreign Ministry official expressed doubt that the two countries could reach any comprehensive agreement on ways to whittle down the merchandise imbalance in the foreseeable future. Another senior Foreign Ministry official said that Nakasone and Reagan will discuss bilateral cooperation in promoting economic development of the Pacific region. The President is expected to ask the Japanese to beef up their defense capabilities without making any specific requests, ministry officials say.

NAKASONE MEETS DODD, DISCUSSES TRADE 'HEADACHE'

OW220543 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO - Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a U.S. senator here Thursday that the current Japan-U.S. trade imbalance is a source of his headache but that the problem must be solved through cooperation of both countries.

Meeting with Christopher Dodd, visiting Japan on his current Asian tour, at the prime minister's official residence, Nakasone said that Japan has made more effort during the past year than the United States or any of the European Community countries toward a solution to the yen-dollar issue. He said that import increase by the United States might help buoy up the world economy. But the problem of the U.S. trade deficit cannot be left unsolved, the prime minister said. The problem must be solved without causing repercussion, like a "softlanding," he added.

U.S. ANTIWHALING PRESSURE CALLED 'UNFAIR'

OW221333 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO -- Head of Japan's whaling lobby Thursday blasted the Japan-U.S. whaling agreement concluded in Washington November 13 as "unfair and unconscionable." Chairman of the Japan Whaling Commission Shigeru Hasui told reporters at Tokyo's Foreign Correspondents' Club that U.S. officials took unilateral action by pressuring Japan to accept a two-year lease on life for the Japanese whaling industry in return for fishing rights within the U.S. 200-mile water zone. Japan went to the bilateral discussion table to assert the validity of its objections to the International Whaling Commission (IWC)'s current sperm whaling ban and its whaling moratorium slated to take effect if 1986 (end of 1985 season). As a member of the IWC, Japan has the right to object to commission decisions, according to an article of the 1946 International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. With "U.S. domestic law superseding international convention," said Hasui, "the United States is damaging the effectiveness of the IWC." Moreover, according to the chairman, the "narrow-minded anti-whaling attitude of the United States is not in keeping with its position as a world leader."

Hasui supported the nation's whaling industry as one based on scientific and reasonable catch quota rules. "We are not greedy slaughterers of whales," he added. The U.S. deal allows Japan to catch quotas of 400 sperm whales in the north Pacific for both 1984 and 1985 if Japan withdraws its objection to IWC's ban on sperm whaling. Japanese whalers will be allowed to haul 200 sperm whales in the following two years if the government drops its objection to the commercial whaling ban to take effect at the end of the 1985 season.

For survival purposes, the whaling lobby wants to maintain sperm whale limits at the 400 level. The International Whaling Commission's Scientific Committee, at a meeting preceding the annual convention in Buenos Aires last June, estimated that annual catches of 400 for the next five years "will not adversely affect whale resources," Hasui pointed out. He also said that the Japanese whaling ban was unfair. American Eskimos, who hunt the endangered species of arctic bowhead whales, are exempt (like Greenland's Eskimos) from the IWC decision. Japan wants to continue to catch "non-endangered species" of whales which are part of their dietary tradition.

Hasui expressed confidence that the Japanese Government will take the side of the doomed whaling industry in what has developed into a political problem. With whale meat hitting the 1500 yen (6 dollars) per kilogram mark and the jobs of 13,000 whalers and 60,000 others at stake, anti-U.S. measures by the private sector may be put into effect, Hasui said. Japan at present imports more than 60 percent of the U.S. fishery exports and purchases a large quantity of fish directly from U.S. trawlers. Although there has been no talk of a U.S. fish boycott, he added that the Japan Seamen's Union has begun to call for sanctions against the United States.

FISHERMEN OPERATING IN U.S. ZONE TO BE PUNISHED

OW221331 Tokyo KYODO in English 1202 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO -- The Fishery Agency has notified the U.S. Government that it will take punitive action of up to maximum 60 days' operational suspension against Japanese fishing boats found illegally catching fish in the U.S. 200-mile exclusive zone, agency officials said Thursday. The notification was made in relation to a U.S. Government announcement in September that Japanese fishing boats had fished illegally in its 200-mile zone in 1981 and 1982 by deceiving U.S. fishing inspectors. Japanese catch quotas in the zone were cut last month.

The agency said in the notification that some leaders of the National Federation of Medium Trawlers had distributed a document to member fishermen advising them to submit false reports on their catch to U.S. inspectors. Some fishing boats reported less than they actually caught to the inspectors, although the agency could not prove the U.S. charge, it said.

The agency will advise the federation to dismiss four federation leaders and order restricted fishing in the zone from November 16 to the end of the year. It will also suspend up to 60 days of those fishing boat operators found guilty of illegal fishing. The federation has already ordered 70 fishing boats operating in the northern Pacific to return home. It will also replace the federation leaders shortly.

MITI OFFICIAL KURODA ON U.S. TRADE REQUESTS

OW220509 Tokyo KYODO in English 0440 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, Nov. 21 KYODO -- U.S. officials have pressed for Japan's stepped-up efforts to stimulate domestic demand and increase imports, a Japanese official said Wednesday. The International Trade Policy Bureau director general of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), Makoto Kuroda, told reporters that he and U.S. officials have agreed on the need for Japanese efforts. Kuroda, here since Sunday, has held talks with Deputy U.S. Trade Representative Michael B. Smith, State Undersecretary W. Allen Wallis and other U.S. officials. Kuroda said he pointed out the need for the two countries to give more weight to mutual efforts to build up cooperative relations between them rather than to address specific trade problems. He added, however, that he and U.S. officials agreed that lack of Japanese efforts to increase imports would put the world trade system in jeopardy.

USSR MAY SEEK JAPANESE HELP IN STEEL PROJECT

OW211315 Tokyo KYODO in English 1235 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Osaka, Nov. 21 KYODO -- Valeriy P. Chichkanov, visiting director of the Far East Science Center Economic Research Institute in the Soviet Academy of Science, said here Wednesday the Soviet Union is expected to invite foreign companies to bid in the projected steel plant construction along the newly-completed Baykal-Amur Railways. He suggested the possibility that the Soviets might ask for Japanese cooperation in the project at a Soviet-Japan joint committee meeting to be held next month in Tokyo. Chichkanov is visiting Japan to promote exchanges with Japanese private universities. The Baykal-Amur Railways are about 500 kilometers shorter to Europe than the current Siberian railways and they will be electrified in three years, he said.

SASAKI BRIEFS NAKASONE ON VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

OW210409 Tokyo KYODO in English 0340 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO -- A politico-labor mission, which returned from Moscow, told Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday that the Soviet Union was positive to a resumption of nuclear disarmament talks. Ryosku Sasaki, leader of the Democratic Socialist Party, and his mission met the prime minister and briefed him on their talks with Soviet officials, government sources said.

The mission told Nakasone that the Russians remained blaming the United States on the arms race but they appeared to be more active for resumption of the talks, suspended late last year. The Soviet Union appeared to become more active for improving ties with Japan, the mission was quoted as saying.

The prime minister told Sasaki and his group only that he understood well, according to the sources. The mission, who returned to Tokyo Tuesday after a weeklong visit to Moscow, met Vice Premier Geydar Aliyev and other Soviet officials. The mission was sent jointly by DSP, Komeito, the United Social Democratic Party (Shaminren), New Liberal Club and the Japanese Confederation of Labor.

INTEREST EXPRESSED IN NORTH KOREAN LIAISON BODY

OW221245 Tokyo KYODO in English 1210 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry Thursday expressed strong interest over reports that North Korea has decided to set up a new party liaison office to deal with Western powers. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Tokyo government has received no confirmation about the reported set-up by considered such move highly likely in view of recent developments in the Korean peninsula.

Foreign Ministry officials said they found the reported appointment of former North Korean Foreign Minister Ho Tam to head the new party liaison office significant. Ho, a veteran Politburo member of the ruling (North) Korean Workers Party, is believed to be also in charge of North Korea's current attempt to seek better relations with the South. North Korea set up the liaison office apparently in a bid to shake off diplomatic isolation stemming from the 1983 Rangoon bombing incident and to facilitate Western capital investment in the country, diplomatic analysts in Tokyo said.

More on Liaison Division

OW221241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO - The Workers' (communist) Party of North Korea has decided to create a special liaison division for promoting contacts with political parties of Japan, the United States and other West bloc countries, a reliable source in Tokyo said Thursday. In the mid-October party decision, Ho Tam, a veteran Politburo member and party secretary, was chosen as the responsible man for the new liaison division established under the party Central Committee, the source said. The decision shows North Korea's strong desire to improve relations especially with Japan and the U.S. under the recent shift to a more flexible policy, the source said. The source emphasized the significance of the choice of Ho Tam, former deputy premier and foreign minister, to head the new party organ.

According to the reliable source, North Korea's greatest interest for the moment is establishing contacts with Japan's ruling Liberal-Democratic Party.

When Masashi Ishibashi, head of Japan's largest opposition Socialist Party, visited Pyongyang in September, President Kim Il-song stressed a need for friendly relations with the Japanese, including the LDP, saying that North Korea did not criticize Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone by name. Japan has diplomatic relations with South Korea, but not with North Korea.

During the talks with Ishibashi, Kim also expressed a hope for friendship with the U.S., and reiterated the pledge not to invade the southern half of the Korean peninsula, apparently urging the U.S. to accept Pyongyang's proposal for three-party talks with the U.S. and South Korea on the Korean question.

The latest party decision followed the North Koreans' flexible attitude toward South Korea, such as the North-South economic conference and Red Cross talks earlier this month. The new policy was kicked off by the North Korean delivery of relief goods to South Korean flood victims in September.

According to the same source, the duty for the new liaison division is to promote contacts with political parties in Japan and other capitalist nations and work on activities abroad related to the reunification of the Korean peninsula.

So far, North Korea has had other organs for contacts with foreign countries, including the party's International Activities Department, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Japan Goodwill and Friendship Association. The newly-created party organ will guide, coordinate and manage these existing related organizations and positively work itself for contacts with Japanese and U.S. political parties, the source said. Besides Ho Tam, Yi Chang-son, a Central Committee member, was named chairman of the new liaison division. Kim U-chong, deputy head of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was picked as vice chairman of the new division.

KOREAN TRAWLER SEIZED IN JAPAN SEA TERRITORY

OW220801 Tokyo KYODO in English 0339 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Sakaiminato, Tottori Pref., Nov. 22 KYODO -- The Japanese Coast Guard seized a South Korean fishingboat trawling in Japanese territorial waters early Thursday, the authorities reported. Patrol boats from the Maritime Safety Office here discovered the 135-ton No. 15 Ko Chang operating in waters some 20 kilometers northeast of Nakayama around 2:00 a.m., the authorities said. The 23-year-old skipper of the trawler with a crew of 12 is being questioned for territorial violations at the office after being brought there, they said. Twenty-seven South Korean fishingboats have been seized on such charges in Japanese waters so far this year, but the Ko Chang is the first trawler among them, officials said.

UNOFFICIAL FRIENDSHIP TALKS WITH PRC CONCLUDE

OW221335 Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 22 KYODO -- China and Japan Thursday ended two days of unofficial talks in Tokyo aimed at improving bilateral exchanges. The conference, sponsored by the Japan-China Friendship Association, agreed to expand bilateral contacts among the people. The Japanese delegation called on the Chinese to lower air fares and build more hotel facilities so as to encourage more Japanese travellers to China, especially among Japanese youth.

The Chinese delegation, headed by Song Pinghua, vice chairman of the China-Japan Friendship Association, responded with suggestions that more small businesses, and not only big business, should take part in bilateral exchanges. In winding up the two days of discussions, the participants agreed to bring their recommendations to the attention of their own governments, conference sources said.

IRAN STEPS UP STATE CONTROL ON TRADE WITH JAPAN

OW220048 Tokyo KYODO in English 0033 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 22 KYODO -- The Iranian Government has set up a special committee to strengthen state control over Iran's trade with Japan, informed sources said Thursday. The creation of the committee in the Commerce Ministry was obviously aimed at applying pressure on Japan to increase its purchases of Iranian oil by means of threatening a cut in Japan's exports to Iran, the source said.

Under a scheme to be worked out by the panel, Japan is likely to be obliged to buy Iranian crude valued at least 50 percent of the value of its total exports to Iran, according to the sources. Japan's crude imports from Iran have reportedly declined to less than 300,000 barrels per day from last year's daily average of 395,000 barrels. Tehran had repeatedly asked Tokyo to increase imports of Iranian oil. A similar counter-purchase scheme has already been applied to some West European countries.

FINANCE MINISTRY REFORM ENVISAGES TAX INCREASES

OW211321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1133 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 21 KYODO -- A tax reform proposal prepared by the Ministry of Finance for the new fiscal year beginning next April envisages tax increases totaling some 400 billion yen (1.64 billion dollars), mainly through heavier burdens on corporations, ministry officials said Wednesday. The officials said the main point in the proposal is reduction of the tax-free portion of reserves set aside by businesses for retirement allowance.

At present, businesses can write off 40 percent of such reserves as a loss, but the ministry wants to have the rate cut to 35 percent, they said. This alone would boost the annual corporate tax revenue by some 200 billion yen (819.6 million dollars).

The proposal also calls for introducing a new 5 percent excise tax on office automation such as word processors and personal computers, increasing the stamp duty, and raising the corporate tax rate for public corporations like private schools and religious organizations from 26 percent at present to 30 percent, the officials said.

The ministry's idea is to narrow the gap between estimated expenditures and tax revenues in the fiscal 1985 budget, now roughly put at 2.9 trillion yen (11.9 billion dollars). The ministry will refer the proposal to the tax system councils of the government and ruling Liberal-Democratic Party late this month for action by mid-December, the officials said. But they conceded some points in the proposal, particularly a cut in tax exemption on retirement allowance reserves, might be altered in view of strong business objection.

U.S. OFFICIAL'S REMARKS ON NORTH SCORED

SK220610 (Clandestine) Voice of the RPR in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Station commentary: "An Act of Pouring Cold Water on the Dialogue for Reunification, Which Has Been Realized After Twists and Turns"]

[Text] In this hour of station commentary, I will discuss the outrageous language of the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state. Speaking at Stanford University on 18 November, William Sherman, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, while babbling about the nonexistent military buildup in the North, randomly babbled that no one knows when the talks being conducted between the North and the South might break down, and then noisily said that the North is now redeploying a part of its Armed Forces in the areas close to the Demilitarized Zone, and that it has Armed Forces on the front equivalent to one-third of the whole firepower possessed by the U.S. Army throughout the world.

At a time when a door for dialogue has been opened and sentiment for reunification is growing more strongly than at any time before with the talks for economic collaboration between the North and the South and for preliminary contact between the Red Cross Societies in the North and the South provided in the wake of the delivery or relief goods for the South Korean flood victims, the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state unscrupulously heaped such outrageous language on us, instead of giving utterance to words favorable to North-South dialogue. This is nothing but an impure act of pouring cold water on the atmosphere of the North-South talks, which have been realized after twists and turns. This exposes the fact that the United States is consistently pursuing only confrontation, division, and war on the Korean peninsula instead of dialogue and reunification.

As is known, the United States has been saying that it hopes for North-South dialogue, peace on the Korean peninsula, and peaceful solution of the issues involving the Korean peninsula, but in reality its acts have been a far cry from such words. Whenever the North and the South realized mutual contacts, the U.S. imperialists have committed acts of intensifying tension and stalled the progress of dialogue by fanning war fever.

This is evident in a few facts babbled about by U.S. war maniacs. In an interview with KBS, Livsey, commander of South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces, babbled that the North is showing various changes aimed at invading the South. Prior to this, on 4 November, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker said that the people should not expect much from North-South economic talks and viciously slandered the North by describing it as an open-mouthed crocodile and a trap.

Such impure and outrageous language by the U.S. masters amounts to directives to the stooge and is nothing but poisonous remarks aimed at dampening the progress of dialogue. Not only in words but also in deeds, the U.S. imperialists are committing criminal acts of pouring cold water on the dialogue for reunification. Now the U.S. imperialists are beefing up U.S. troops stationed in South Korea, who number more than 40,000, on a large scale, while running riot in war preparations. In recent months alone, high-ranking personages of the U.S. military establishment, including the chief of staff of the U.S. Air Force and the commander of U.S. Pacific Air Forces, came to South Korea in succession and repeatedly hatched war plots. It is widely known that they have repeatedly staged large-scale offensive operations against the North, while massing various kinds of ships, including cruisers and ships for landing operations, in the waters of our country, centered around Chinhae and Pohang.

It is widely known that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who are beefing up military forces in the areas close to the truce line. They have already deployed some 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons, including some 50 nuclear mines, in the areas close to the truce line. In fact, as long as U.S. troops remain stationed in South Korea, neither peace nor reunification are conceivable.

At a time when the North and the South are holding talks for collaboration and exchange, the U.S. imperialists are unscrupulously committing military acts of dampening the progress of dialogue. This is not conducive to the reunification of the Korean peninsula, and only proves that the U.S. imperialists are pursuing not dialogue and reunification but division and war, and are intensifying tension on the Korean peninsula. It also shows that it is none other than the U.S. imperialists who stand behind the anticommunist confrontational commotions which are becoming more open at a time when the North and the South are conducting talks. Instead of devoting themselves to impure acts and giving utterance to impure words that pour cold water on the dialogue for reunification, the U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea, taking along military equipment, including the U.S. troops stationed there, without delay, as unanimously demanded by the masses at home and abroad.

KIM YONG-NAM RETURNS HOME FROM ETHIOPIA

SK212331 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2310 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA) -- Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and his entourage returned home on November 21 by air after visiting Socialist Ethiopia. They were met at the airport by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong-sop and Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Sultan Muhammad Dutta.

KIM YONG-NAM MEETS KAPITSA, SOVIET DELEGATION

SK220001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2316 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 22 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on November 21 met the Soviet Government delegation headed by M.S. Kapitsa, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, which paid a courtesy call on him, and had a conversation with it in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-mok, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

Exchange Plan Signed

SK211530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyang November 21 (KCNA) -- A plan of exchange between the foreign ministries of the DPRK and the USSR for 1985-1986 was signed in Pyongyang on November 21. The plan was signed by First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the DPRK Yi Chong-mok and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union M.S. Kapitsa. The plan deals with the problems of further expanding and developing the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and strengthening exchange and cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

RADIO REVIEWS NORTH, SOUTH RED CROSS TALKS

SK201529 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] A preliminary contact between delegates of the North and South Red Cross organizations was held with the aim of resuming the full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks. A preliminary contact between delegates of the North and South Red Cross organizations to resume the full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks was held on 20 November at the conference room of the Neutral Nations' Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom, amid the deep interest of all the Korean people and the people of the world. Panmunjom was crowded with many reporters from the North and the South and foreign reporters who had come there to cover the talks.

At 1000, three delegates for our side, led by So Song-chol, permanent member of the Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society, entered the conference room. Three delegates for the South Korean side also entered the conference room.

The delegates of our side exchanged greetings with the South Korean delegates and exchanged conversation regarding the delivery of our compatriotic relief goods to the South Korean flood victims prior to beginning discussion of business-like problems for the resumption of full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks. The chief delegate of the South Korean side again expressed thanks for our compatriotic relief goods delivered for the South Korean flood victims.

At the preliminary talks, the South Korean side spoke first, as proposed by our side. The chief delegate of our side spoke next. Expressing thanks to the South Korean Red Cross Society for positively rendering cooperation in the work of receiving our relief goods imbued with affection of blood kin for the South Korean flood victims, he said that the recent work of delivering and receiving relief goods was a noteworthy event in ~~eliminating~~ misunderstanding and mistrust between the North and the South, in achieving national reconciliation and unity, and in cementing the severed blood ties of the people, and was an encouraging development of the situation -- something which has alleviated tension in the country and unfolded a bright prospect for the future path of peaceful reunification.

He said that the people of the world, who love justice and respect democracy, as well as all the Korean people in the North, the South, and overseas hope that, instead of being confined to the mere delivery and receipt of relief goods, the recent significant relief work will alleviate the sufferings of families and relatives separated between North and South and will be linked to a great pan-national march toward collaboration, unity, reunification between the North and the South. He then said that, in order to meet such an expectation and the trend of the present era, our side clarified its stand in a statement issued on 3 October, calling for resuming the suspended North-South Red Cross talks.

He said that we should resume the suspended North-South Red Cross talks at any cost, cement the severed blood ties of the fellow countrymen and brethren, and alleviate the sufferings of the families and relatives separated between North and South. He then said that the duty of the delegates of the North and South Red Cross organizations is very weighty but honorable.

He said the North and South Red Cross organizations have already agreed on the agenda and procedures for full-fledged talks and that they have held talks on seven occasions, paying mutual visits to Pyongyang and Seoul. He then said that, because a long period of time has elapsed since the suspension of the full-fledged talks, and because the situation has changed during this period, some procedures should be discussed and adjusted for the resumption of full-fledged talks in order to meet such changes in the situation and requirements.

The chief delegate of our side then put forward the following proposal of our side regarding the venue, date, composition of delegations, and procedures for festivities associated with the resumption of the full-fledged talks.

1. The venue of the full-fledged talks: The eighth round of the full-fledged talks was to be held in Seoul. Therefore, we think it proper to hold the eighth talks, the first full-fledged talks to be resumed, in Seoul, and the subsequent ninth round of talks in Pyongyang, according to practice.

2. The reaffirmation of the agenda of the full-fledged talks: The delegates of the two Red Cross organizations agreed on the five agenda items to be discussed at full-fledged talks at the 20th preliminary talks and reaffirmed this at the first round of the full-fledged talks.

We proposed to reaffirm the already agreed upon five agenda items at this preliminary contact and to continue discussions in accordance with the agenda items agreed upon at full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks on this basis.

3. The composition of delegates: The composition of delegates to the full-fledged talks was agreed upon at the 23rd and 25th preliminary meetings held in 1972; seven delegates, seven advisory members, and 20 suite members. The delegations to the talks were composed and the talks were conducted on the basis of this agreement.

However, there is one thing that we would like to discuss once again at this juncture. That is, we are of the opinion that the number of delegates and advisory members from each side should be 7 each as in the past and the number of suite members allowed to enter the conference room be reduced to below 15, those actually needed to ensure the progress of the talks.

We propose that the number of reporters be increased to 50 in view of the increased number of publishing and news organizations and reporters' growing interest in the Red Cross talks.

4. Other procedural matters: Mainly, we propose that the procedures of the full-fledged talks follow the agreement reached at the 25th preliminary talks on 11 August 1972, and first, that each side exchange new notes with the other guaranteeing safety by the competent authorities of the two sides a week before the opening of the 8th talks and, second, that the 8th talks be closed to the public if agreed upon by both sides. The two sides can open the talks to the public by agreement if necessary. We propose opening the eighth and ninth talks to the public following the precedent of the first and second talks in Pyongyang and Seoul which were open to the public.

5. On holding the eighth and ninth talks in a festival atmosphere: The North-South Red Cross talks which are to be resumed by the efforts of both Red Cross organizations will be full-fledged talks commencing after a lapse of 11 years. Therefore, they are significant and the interest and expectations of the people at home and abroad are very high. This being the case, we propose that the eighth and ninth talks be held in a festive atmosphere.

In this connection, in celebration of the resumption of the full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks, we present our opinion that our art troupe should perform in Seoul during the eighth talks and a South Korean art troupe in Pyongyang during the ninth talks on the principle of reciprocity. If performances are given by art troupes, we are of the opinion that they should be mainly songs and dances in the national style and their scale should not be too large.

This would be good for the people in the North and South who shared the same blood for many centuries as an exchange of compatriotic feelings and in promotion of national reconciliation and unity and for the creation of a favorable atmosphere for the resumed talks.

6. The date of the full-fledged talks: We propose that an agreement be reached at today's preliminary contact on the date of the resumption of the eighth full-fledged talks. The chief delegate of our side said that he sincerely hoped that the delegates of both sides would fulfill their noble, national, and humanitarian missions to the nation satisfactorily by smoothly discussing and solving in a short time the items on the agenda in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and unity.

However, the South proposed that the discussion of a series of matters raised by our side on this day to carry out the full-fledged talks successfully be referred to the eighth full-fledged talks.

Our side demanded that agreement be reached on reducing the suite members of the delegation, increasing the number of the reporters reporting the news, and on holding the eighth and ninth meetings in a festive atmosphere because this is the preliminary contact for resuming the full-fledged North-South Red Cross talks.

Our delegation's leader stressed the need to increase the number of reporters reporting on the full-fledged talks from the previous 25 to 50 as follows:

First, we propose this because reporting ought to be done in a timely and effective manner in view of the great interest of people at home and abroad in North-South Red Cross talks. The present number of 25 reporters is absolutely insufficient in light of the important task of reporting extensively on the progress of the talks which will mark a new chapter in our national history, the voices of the families and relatives displaced between the North and the South, and the reactions of the people at home and abroad.

Second, in view of the fact that modern reporting media are much more diversified than previously and that the number of the publishing and reporting institutions has increased, increasing the number of reporters is an inevitable requisite today. In reality, the reporters are demanding that the number of reporters be increased. Under such circumstances, if we make the number of the reporters accompanying the delegation to the talks 25 as previously, we cannot satisfy their demand. Moreover, our proposal has taken into consideration the South's previously-expressed desire for an increase in the number of reporters. Therefore, we have proposed that the number of reporters to the full-fledged talks be increased to 50.

Unable to turn away from logic based on reason and our repetitive and just assertions any longer, the South Korean side expressed its agreement with the number of 50 reporters as we proposed, leaving the number of the suite members accompanying the delegation at 20. In the end, both sides agreed that the number of suite members accompanying the delegation be 20 and the number of reporters be 50.

Next, both sides discussed matters on resuming the eighth and ninth full-fledged talks in a new and good atmosphere.

The South's chief delegate said that our proposal to hold the eighth and ninth rounds of the full-fledged talks in a festive atmosphere is an extraordinary idea and that it would not be difficult to reach agreement on this issue. Nevertheless, he was not willing to accept our proposal.

In connection with this, our chief delegate said that the full-fledged talks between the Red Cross organizations of the two sides are to be held for the first time in the 11 years since the talks were ruptured. Thus, these talks will be of great significance.

He noted: If the full-fledged talks between the North and South Red Cross Societies are resumed, the families and relatives separated in the North and the South and all compatriots will undoubtedly rejoice over this. The talks will be an important occasion for eliminating misunderstanding and distrust between the North and the South and for promoting harmony and unity. Therefore, I think that arranging performances by artists from the two sides to celebrate the resumption of the full-fledged talks will stimulate successful progress in the talks and be beneficial to creating a good atmosphere for the talks.

When international conferences are held and delegates visit each other, art troupes accompany them to congratulate the success of their work and to hail mutual friendship and unity by staging congratulatory performances. Thus, it is quite natural that art performances be held when the talks on important national questions are resumed. However, the South side claimed without cause that only the date of the eighth round of full-fledged talks should be agreed on.

In connection with this, our side's chief delegate proposed a joint performance between the artists of the North and the South and urged the South to consider matters broad-mindedly and to agree with our proposal so that Red Cross functionaries may set up another good model for national history. However, the South's chief delegate avoided immediate agreement with our proposal, saying that there would be a chance for our constructive proposal to be realized. Thus, our chief delegate pointed out that he is directing his attention to the South's remark that there will be a chance for our proposal to be realized and that it will further study this matter. He also said: Since we have some time until the full-fledged talks are held, let's leave this matter for study.

That day, the two sides exchanged opinions on the issue of the date of the eighth round of the full-fledged talks between the North and South Red Cross organizations. The two sides reached agreement on opening the eighth round of the full-fledged talks at an early date and further agreed on using the North-South direct telephone line to reach agreement on the date of the talks. Thus, a basic agreement was reached on all agenda items in the preliminary contact.

The matters on which agreement was reached follow:

I. The venue of the full-fledged talks. The full-fledged talks between the North and South Red Cross organizations will alternate between Pyongyang and Seoul in accordance with the usual practice. The eighth round of the talks will be held in Seoul and the ninth round in Pyongyang.

II. The reaffirmation of the agenda of the full-dress talks. The five agenda items which were agreed on at the 25th round of the North-South Red Cross preliminary contact on 11 August 1972 and were discussed seven times in the full-fledged talks will be the agenda items for the resumed full-fledged talks between the North and South Red Cross Societies.

- (1) The issue of learning and giving notice of the addresses and life or death status of the families and relatives who are separated in the North and the South,
- (2) The issue of realizing free visits and reunions between families and relatives separated in the North and the South.

(3) The issue of realizing free correspondence between the families and relatives separated in the North and the South.

(4) The issue of realizing reunion of families and relatives separated in the North and the South in accordance with their free will.

(5) Other matters to be solved from a humanitarian stand.

III. Composition of delegations to full-dress North-South Red Cross talks. The two sides should form their delegations to the resumed full-dress North-South Red Cross talks respectively with 7 delegates, 7 advisory members and 20 suite members and accompany 50 reporters.

IV. Opening of Panmunjom liaison missions. The liaison missions of North and South Red Cross organizations should be established in Panmunjom and direct telephone be operated between the buildings of the two sides.

V. Other procedural matters. Reaffirming that an "agreement" on other procedural matters of the full-dress talks" adopted at the 25th round of preliminary Red Cross talks on August 11, 1972, should be applied as it is at the full-dress talks to be resumed, the two sides revise some parts of it as follows in accordance with the actual conditions:

1) Article 3 of the agreement "2. On ensuring the safety of the personnel participating in the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations between the North and the South" shall be modified as follows: Both sides shall see to it that the authorities concerned issue a statement guaranteeing the safety of the personnel from the other side coming to and staying in its area and the security in their activities for the full dress talks between the Red Cross organisations of the North and the South and giving assurances that it shall let the personnel of the other side safely return each time a week before the opening of the eighth round of the full-dress talks and exchange its text with the other side.

2) The following points shall be added to "12. Whether to open the talks to public or not" of the agreement. The eighth and ninth rounds of talks to be resumed shall be open to public.

3) "17. Other matters" of the agreement shall be modified as follows: Both sides shall have each 20 suite members and 50 reporters accompanying the delegation.

VI. The date of the full-dress talks. The date for the eighth round of the full-dress talks shall be fixed through a direct phone contact between the North and the South. After the contact ended on this day, So Song-chol, head of our side's delegation, was interviewed by domestic and foreign reporters in Panmunjom.

ANA REPORT SAYS NO DPRK SOLDIERS IN ANGOLA

SK220347 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0331 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Pyongyng November 22 (KCNA) -- The ANGOLAN NEWS AGENCY [ANA] published a commentary categorically refuting the allegation of the South African racist clique that troops of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were present in Angola, according to a report of Korea November 19. It branded this as an attempt to mislead world opinion. It said that the racist clique was seeking in this lie to find a pretext for persisting in its policy of aggression against Angola. It declared that the citizens of the DPRK present in Angola were only its embassy officials and civilian experts.

KBS REPORTS FIRING INCIDENT IN DMZ 23 NOV

SK230856 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0807 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Report by Korean Broadcasting System, KBS, reporter Kim Chung-hwan, speaking from the United Nations Command -- recorded]

[Text] According to a report of the United Nations Command around 1150 this morning 20 to 30 North Korean guards crossed the Military Demarcation Line in Panmunjom and fired at a person who seemed to have bolted from a North Korean Panmunjom tourist group. The UNC security guards countered the fire. During this exchange, it seems that two North Korean security guards were killed and two others were wounded, the UNC reported.

The UNC also reported that it has requested to the North Korean side the holding of a security officers' meeting in an effort to prevent this incident from expanding. The security guard of the UNC side who was killed has been identified as a South Korean Army soldier attached to the UNC Support Group of the Joint Security Area in Panmunjom. A wounded guard has been identified as a U.S. Army soldier, the UNC reported.

The names of the two victims will be withheld until their families are notified, and an investigation of the incident is now under way, the UNC reported. By the way, after the Panmunjom ax atrocity incident by the puppet North Korean Army on 18 August 1976, the Military Armistice Commission held the 446th meeting of secretaries on 6 September and ratified an agreement which stipulates actions to prevent a clash between the two sides inside Panmunjom.

The agreement ratified by the chief delegates of the two sides stipulates that the Military Demarcation Line shall be marked and the guardsmen of the two sides shall not cross over it. The agreement also stipulates that the number of guardsmen in the Joint Security Area shall be less than 5 officers and 30 men from each side and they shall carry only pistols and non-automatic rifles. A military source said that the shooting by the puppet North Korean Army today is regarded not only as a violation of the Military Armistice Agreement, but also as a provocation, and that our side's return of fire can be viewed as a self-defense measure.

Further Details

SK231029 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 1006 GMT 23 Nov 84

[Text] REUTER, YONHAP from Seoul -- The person who escaped to the area of the United Nations Command side today, crossing the Military Demarcation Line in Panmunjom, has been identified as a Soviet tourist guide. He is now under the protection of the UNC Headquarters, said Western diplomats in Seoul. Meantime, a spokesman of the U.S. Embassy in Seoul said that if the Soviet national asked for asylum in the United States, he might be turned over to the embassy.

U.S. CONSULTS SOVIET OFFICIAL ON KOREA

SK220959 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Nov 84 p 1

[Report from Washington correspondent Mun Myong-ho]

[Text] It has been learned that director for Korean affairs of the U.S. Department of State Harriet Isom visited Moscow recently and met Deputy Director of the Far East Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Mosolov) and other Soviet officials in charge of Far East affairs to exchange views on the basic stands of the two countries towards the Korean peninsula.

A source at the U.S. Department of State admitted on 22 November that director of Korean Korean affairs Isom visited Moscow after attending a meeting of the Korean-U.S. Policy Consultative Council in Seoul on 30 and 31 October. The same source also disclosed that in contacts between U.S. and Soviet officials in charge of Korean affairs, the Soviet side strongly expressed the need to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula.

However, the source said the Soviet side opposed trying to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula by having North and South Korea enter the United Nations simultaneously, claiming that it would result in perpetuating the present division of the peninsula. Also, the Soviet side did not express a clear stand on the North Korean-proposed tripartite talks between North and South Korea and the United States, the source said.

FRANCE NOT CONTEMPLATING KOREA POLICY CHANGE

SK230214 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] France does not intend to recognize North Korea nor plans any change in its policy toward the Korean peninsula, a high-ranking French official was quoted as saying here yesterday. Visiting Secretary-General Francis Gutmann of the French Ministry of External Relations reaffirmed his government's stance on the Korean issue when he met with Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong, a Foreign Ministry official said.

During some 40-minute talks with Minister Yi, Gutmann was also quoted as saying that his country "will not obstruct the security interests of the Republic of Korea." Gutmann came here Wednesday for a three-day stay on a leg of his East Asian tour which earlier brought him to Beijing and will take him to Tokyo this weekend. He also had a meeting with Vice Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok yesterday and will have a second round of talks today. In his meeting with Foreign Minister Yi, Gutmann was told that the major friendly nations of Korea "should not make any move toward North Korea until major allies of North make similar moves toward the Republic of Korea."

He was also told that France's improving ties with North Korea in this early stage of South-North Korean contacts would adversely affect the situation on the Korean peninsula.

"Our (South Korean) Government will continue dialogue with the North Koreans with perseverance," Foreign Minister Yi was quoted as telling Gutmann, "but we should not forget that there is a basic difference between South and North Korea in their unification policies." "We have held the idea of unifying the peninsula only by peaceful means since the 1960's, while the North Koreans have yet to abandon the idea of communizing the southern half even by force of arms," he further said. He said that France and other Korean allies should abstain from making closer ties with North Korea until some "substantial" change occurs in the inter-Korean relations.

As a recent example of increasing business ties between France and North Korea, Seoul officials took note of a French firm which obtained a contract to build and run a 50-story hotel in Pyongyang last month. The Pyongyang radio broadcasts have recently reported the signing of a cultural agreement between North Korean officials and visiting French delegation, but the French Ministry of External Relations denied the reports shortly.

Secretary-General Gutmann had lunch with Korean officials and lawmakers at a restaurant in the National Assembly building after attending the vice ministers' meeting. The lunch was hosted by Rep. Pong Tu-wan of the Democratic Justice Party, who is the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly. He later met with high officials at the Economic Planning Board and the Trade-Industry Ministry and exchanged views on the bilateral trade.

DEFENSE MINISTER SEES 'UNUSUAL BEHAVIOR' AT DMZ

SK230245 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Minister of National Defense Yun Song-min said yesterday that North Korea has recently deployed large-scale armored units and guided missiles along the Demilitarized Zone. "The communist regime is showing signs of unusual behavior in that it is still preparing for an all-out invasion against the South while intensifying its peace offensive," Yun said.

In an address to a meeting of major commanders of the nation's Armed Forces, Yun said the Armed Forces should improve their early-warning systems in preparation for a possible surprise attack from the North. The meeting, held at the Ministry of National Defense, was attended by Gen. Chong Ho-yong, Army chief of staff; Adm. Choe Sang-hwa, chief of naval operations, and Gen. Kim Il-ki, Air Force chief of staff. Other participants were Vice Defense Minister Kwon Yong-kak, Gen. Yi Sang-hun, deputy commander of the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, and other commanding generals above the ranks of major general.

Although he did not give details regarding North Korea's troop deployment near the DMZ, Yun was apparently referring to a report published in September that North Korea had deployed three new armored corps, each consisting of three divisions, in the vicinity of Kaesong just northwest of the DMZ. A ministry spokesman said much of the discussion during the meeting was centered on how to counter the threat from the new troop deployment by North Korea. He also said the participants renewed their pledge to undertake immediate retaliatory action against the North at an early stage of war. They also reviewed the overall security conditions on the peninsula and discussed measures for continuing the ongoing military modernization program, according to the spokesman.

In his address, Yun reiterated his earlier statement that North Korea is expected to attempt a major armed provocation against the South in 1988 when Seoul hosts the Olympic Games. He said the Pyongyang regime, hardpressed by economic hardships and other problems arising from its efforts to establish a hereditary succession of power, may resort to armed provocations in a bid to divert international attention from its internal strife. Yun also called on military leaders to upgrade vital systems of command, control, communications and support.

NORTH URGED TO ACCEPT SPORTS TALKS PROPOSAL

SK210605 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial: "North-South Sports Talks Should Also Be Held"]

[Text] Following the North-South economic talks on 15 November at Panmunjom, North-South Red Cross talks were held at the same place on 20 November.

Both talks were held in a soft atmosphere. It is too early to predict what kind of consequences the two different economic and Red Cross talks will bring about. However, the news that, unlike its past habit of picking fault with us, North Korea presented agenda items of their own choice, tempted us to watch the development of these talks. However, we found it regrettable that, although economic talks and Red Cross talks are being held between the North and the South, North-South sports talks are not being held along with them.

In a letter dated 4 October, No Tae-u, president of the Korean Amateur Sports Association and chairman of the Korean Olympic Committee, proposed to the North the resumption of North-South sports talks at an early date.

Although 1 and 1/2 months have passed since the proposal, North Korea has not responded yet. Therefore, Chairman No once again called on North Korea to resume the sports talks some time next month by sending another letter 19 November. The sports exchange is regarded as the easiest way among other various exchanges or contacts between the North and the South. Although South Korea and the Soviet Union have had no previous contacts, South Korean sports teams have been able to participate in international sports meetings in Moscow since the 1970's. South Korea also started sports exchanges with Communist China last year. What is more, all the world countries gather for any kind of international sports meetings and compete regardless of the differences in ideology and borders.

There is no reason why North Korea and South Korea cannot profit by sports exchanges. One thing obstructing the promotion of the North and South sports exchanges is that the North excessively tries to avoid such exchanges and regards even sports as part of its strategy and tactics to communize the South through revolution.

In fact, the first contact between the North and the South since the Korean war was in sports exchange. It failed. However, in January 1963, sports representatives from both North and South Korea met in Lausanne to discuss the formation of a single national team for the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games. Until July of the following year, they held three such meetings without success. Now, after 21 years, South Korea is once again calling on the North to resume sports talks to form a single national team to compete in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games, both scheduled to be held in Seoul. Unfortunately, however, since South Korea won the right to host the 1988 Olympics, North Korea has intensified its scheme to undermine the Seoul Olympics, being jealous of South Korea.

As a result, the 1988 Seoul Olympics, which must be the pride of all 60 million Korean people, has become the subject of the North Korean communist group's undermining scheme, thus people in South Korea began to feel uneasy about the North Korean communists' intention. When West Germany hosted the 1972 Olympics in Munich, East Germany did not oppose it, but participated without showing jealousy.

On 9 November, the convention of the Association of National Olympic Committees in Mexico adopted a declaration calling upon all Olympic family members to take part in the 1988 Seoul Olympics. Once again, North Korea is called upon to respond to our proposal for sports talks between the North and the South and to show sincerity in opening a road to North-South sports exchange.

DOLGIKH-LED USSR GROUP ARRIVES IN PHNOM PENH

Arrival on 20 Nov

BK201204 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] At the invitation of the PRK National Assembly, the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived at Pochentong Airport at 1250 on 20 November to pay an official friendship visit to the PRK. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly; Comrade Mrs Men Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; and several National Assembly members, ministers, deputy ministers, cadres, employees, and workers from various central departments and ministries as well as a large crowd of Phnom Penh inhabitants.

Comrade Oleg Bostorin, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Thongpen Souklaseng, LPDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Comrade Nguyen Hoa, acting charge d'affaires of the SRV; and many staff members of the Soviet Embassy accredited to Kampuchea were also present.

At 1450, the delegation laid a wreath at the monument to dead soldiers in tribute to the cadres and combatants who have fallen in the cause of the revolution and socialism.

Talks With Chea Sim

BK210634 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0459 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 Nov (SPK) -- Talks were held at the Chamka Mon guesthouse on Tuesday [20 November] between the delegation of Kampuchea's National Assembly led by Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly, and the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by V.I. Dolgikh, Supreme Soviet member, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [titles as received]

Taking part in the talk on the Kampuchean side were Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission, and member of the National Assembly; Kim Yin, member of the KPRP Central Committee, general director of the national radio, and member of the National Assembly; Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and member of the National Assembly; Phlek Phirun, chairman of the Kampuchean Red Cross and secretary general of the National Assembly; Peou Lida, deputy secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council and member of the National Assembly; and Tork Ti, chief of a department of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission.

On the Soviet side were V.A. Dinkov, member of the Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities and minister of gas industry; V.V. Karpov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities; N.I. Popov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Supreme Soviet Council of the Union; M.A. Rustamova, member of the Housing, Municipal Economy and Consumer Services Commission of the Supreme Soviet Council of the Union; and N.G. Seido, member of the Supreme Soviet Council of Nationalities and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Azerbaijan SSR.

The two sides briefed each other on the development in all fields achieved by their respective countries under the leadership of the KPRP and CPSU.

They attributed the tension of the international situation to the warmongering policy of U.S. imperialism, to the nuclear arms race, and to the arms race in outer space upon which the latter has embarked in the hope of seizing supremacy over the USSR, which risks propelling all of mankind toward a nuclear holocaust.

The Soviet side fully supports every principle of the three Indochinese countries for a settlement of problems in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

SPK Hails Visit

BK200354 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 19 Nov 84

[**"Relations"** -- SPK headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 19 -- The forthcoming visit to the People's Republic of Kampuchea by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by V.I. Dolgikh, alternate Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will further strengthen the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries following Kampuchea's six years' revival.

The Kampuchean and the Soviet peoples wish to develop their relations founded on the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the spirit of the Kampuchea-Soviet treaty signed in February 1980. The Kampuchean people wish to see this cooperation develop fruitfully in all fields, and highly praise the aid and support given by the Soviet people to our efforts to rebuild our life and preserve the gains of our revolution.

The People's Revolutionary Party, the government and the people of Kampuchea wholeheartedly support the constructive peace proposals contained in the many statements and speeches by Konstantin U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the initiatives and measures taken by members of the Warsaw Treaty to remove the danger of a nuclear war and strengthen their defence and security in coping with the threats of the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces.

The danger of nuclear conflict is growing as a result of the U.S.-started arms race in outer space. For that reason we hail the Soviet Government's proposals for negotiations with the United States on space demilitarization.

The Kampuchean people, victim of U.S. aggression and of genocide engineered by the Chinese expansionists regard the Soviet proposals for talks with the United States on the principle of mutual security as the correct way to avoid a nuclear catastrophe. We strongly condemn the United States and other NATO nuclear powers for continuing their arms race with the purpose of opposing on the three revolutionary currents of our times and pushing mankind to the brink of nuclear holocaust.

The Kampuchean people profoundly admire the Russian October Socialist Revolution which opened a new era, an era of socialism. We greatly admire the Soviet Union, a great country which took the loss of more than 20 million lives to save mankind from fascism, and which is successfully building a developed socialist society, exploring the road to communism, and proving itself a bastion of peace and the mainstay of the world revolution.

The Kampuchean people are determined to promote their solidarity with the Soviet Union, knowing that solidarity with the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and other socialist countries is of paramount importance to the Kampuchean revolution's victory over Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and other forms of international reaction.

We strongly believe that following the visit of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation, the friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two countries will be further strengthened to help Kampuchea overcome all difficulty at the present stage of transition and to (?lay) the ground for further development of the socialist-oriented Kampuchea.

Radio Comments on Visit

BK210623 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Station editorial: "Warmly Welcome the Delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Led by Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh"]

[Text] Today, our splendid Angkor land has the great honor to warmly welcome the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate Political Bureau member, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is paying an official friendship visit to the PRK at the invitation of the PRK National Assembly. This visit has great significance in that it shows the steady development of the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity, and cooperation between the parties, governments, and peoples of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union.

The bonds of friendly relations and cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union are long-standing. In the fifties, sixties, the Soviet Union provided a lot of economic aid to strengthen the national independence of Kampuchea. The Soviet Union built a big hospital with 500 beds and a modern technical institute for 1,000 students for our Kampuchean people and government. Many Soviet engineers, doctors, and teachers worked with a spirit of proletarian internationalism for the interests of the Kampuchean people. In the spiritual field, the Soviet Union supported the Kampuchean people by stressing at the 24th CPSU Congress in 1971 that the sympathy and support of the Soviet Union are for the patriotic forces of Laos and Kampuchea which struggled firmly against the U.S. imperialists' intervention in the defense of their just cause. But these good relations were cut by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionist-hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists -- during the nearly 4 years when they were in power.

After the 7 January 1979 great historic victory, the Soviet Union was among the first countries to recognize and assist the Kampuchean people. In their first greetings message to Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin, the Soviet leaders emphasized that the Soviet Union will develop and strengthen the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and will support the Kampuchean people in all fields in the construction of the peaceful, independent, democratic, and nonaligned PRK advancing on the socialist path. These assurances have clearly shown the traditional sentiment of the Soviet people toward the Kampuchean people.

After liberation, concurrently with the assistance of Vietnam and Laos, the Soviet Union provided a lot of gratuitous aid to the Kampuchean people's revival such as foodstuffs, medicines, machinery, and other materials worth 113 million rubles in 1979-80. In the past few years, the Soviet Union has been the vanguard country in helping the restoration and construction of Kampuchea's economy. The Soviet Union has helped Kampuchea in developing many fields such as the agricultural, industrial, building, communications, education, and health domains.

At present, many Soviet expert groups have actively worked with Kampuchean workers at more than 50 construction sites in Kampuchea. The Kampuchean-Soviet Friendship Higher Technical Institute was completely repaired at the beginning of 1984. The newly built Kampuchean-Soviet friendship power plant was inaugurated in the past few days. A number of buildings have been constructed. This cooperation has significantly contributed to the close relations and mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples.

On the international scene, the Soviet Union with Vietnam and Laos as well as other socialist countries has supported the Kampuchean people's just cause and the goodwill propositions of the three Indochinese countries. This assistance is an important contribution to the great victories scored by the Kampuchean people in the past as well as in the future. The Soviet assistance and support will develop and strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. In particular, the recent visit by Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, to the USSR has developed and strengthened further the bonds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The current visit of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet will contribute significantly to the good traditional relationship between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union.

The Kampuchean people would like to warmly welcome the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate Political Bureau member, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. May all members of the delegation enjoy good health and achieve good successes during their stay and mission on our splendid Angkor land.

20 Nov Reception Speeches

BK211122 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KUFNCD National Council, hosted a grand reception at the Chamka Mon Guest House at 1900 on 20 November in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, currently paying an official friendship visit to the PRK.

Attending the reception among others were Comrade Men Saman, member of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the Propaganda and Education Commission, and National Assembly member from Battambang constituency; Comrade Kim Yin, member of the KPRP Central Committee, general director of the Kampuchean National Radio and Television Commission, and National Assembly member, from Kompong Thom constituency; Comrade Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly and National Assembly member from Ratanakiri constituency; Comrade Keo Chanda, secretary of the party committee, chairman of the People's Revolutionary Committee of Phnom Penh City, and National Assembly member from Phnom Penh constituency; and several other National Assembly members, comrade ministers and deputy ministers, and leading cadres of various state institutions.

In his speech at this reception, Comrade Chea Sim stressed:

[Begin Chea Sim recording] First of all, on behalf of the PRK National Assembly and of the entire Kampuchean people, I am glad to express sincere and fraternal greetings to the comrade and to all members of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation who are paying an official friendship visit to Kampuchea's land of Angkor.

The friendship between our two countries and peoples dates back to the distant past. It was, however, severed during the genocidal Pol Pot regime. But, after 2 December [as heard] and after 7 January 1979, relations between our two countries were reestablished on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, respect for the rights and freedoms of the people, independence and territorial integrity, and the principles of peaceful cooperation and mutual assistance. Your visit will surely contribute further to the excellent relations between our two National Assemblies and our two peoples and to the strengthening and developing of the all-round cooperation between our two countries.

Presently, this vigorous solidarity and this firm relationship are progressing steadily. The Soviet Union is building its material and technical foundations, is entering a stage of comprehensive development, and is heading toward communism while the PRK is advancing step by step through the period of transition toward socialism. Our ideal, like that of all progressive forces in the world, is single-mindedly to maintain durable peace in the world for the sake of social progress and for the well-being of all of mankind.

Though we met each other only recently, whatever we achieve together will be of great historical significance to our two peoples. In particular, through our exchange of views, we have a common idea and a common aspiration: to do everything for the cause of peace, international security, and solidarity with the world's peoples fighting for freedom and independence.

Dear comrades and friends: Taking the opportunity of this solemn gathering, I would like to reiterate the PRK's support for all constructive initiatives of the Soviet Union and hold that the proposals of the Soviet Government, put forward during the recent UN General Assembly session, are most significant for warding off the threat of a nuclear war and for international detente. We fully support all constructive proposals and programs advanced in all statements, speeches, and interviews of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and support all initiatives of the Warsaw Treaty member countries aimed at easing the international situation and avoiding the threat of a nuclear war. We support the two resolutions submitted by the socialist countries and nonaligned countries to the first committee on political and security questions -- particularly on disarmament -- of the UN General Assembly. We energetically condemn the savage aggression by the Chinese forces along the northern border of Vietnam and the wanton occupation of the three villages in Laos' Sayaboury Province by the Thai military forces.

We highly appreciate the Soviet Union's efforts to ease the situation in Southeast Asia. The question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia can be correctly settled only through negotiations between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for each other's interests and noninterference from external forces.

Experience over the past 5 years has shown that the warmongering policy and expansionist ambition of Beijing in collusion with U.S. imperialism and their accomplices will in no way benefit the settlement of issues of peace in Southeast Asia. On the contrary, this can only bring the issues to an impasse and allow China to take advantage of the situation by prolonging the stalemate. Therefore, there is only one path: Both groups of countries must display their goodwill and sit down for negotiations, using their respective new proposals as a basis in line with our desire to transform this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation.

At the same time, we would like to take this opportunity to express deep thanks to the party, Supreme Soviet, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for providing comprehensive assistance to the revival of the Kampuchean people and would like to condemn vigorously the decision of the United Nations to continue granting the Kampuchean seat to the so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, a government without territory, without power, and without the support of the Kampuchean people -- a government led by the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists.

Once again, on behalf of the Kampuchean National Assembly and the entire Kampuchean people, we would like to welcome you on your visit to the PRK and wish all of you a happy, safe, and successful stay. [applause] [end recording]

For his part, the comrade head of the visiting delegation assured:

[Begin Dolgikh recording in Russian fading into Cambodian translation] First of all, I would like to convey the cordial greetings of Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the party and state leaders of the PRK as well as to all Kampuchean working people.

The Soviet people have sincere sympathy with and profound regard for the fraternal Kampuchean people. They always welcome the successes of the Kampuchean people in overcoming all difficulties and in eliminating the consequences of the bloody Pol Pot regime. The Soviet people are very glad of the latest successes in the efforts to build a new life in Kampuchea.

Despite the perfidious maneuvers of the internal and external reactionary groups, all Kampuchean working people under the sole progressive force, the KPRP, have been following their chosen path, the path of social progress on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and of further improving the national economy and the living conditions of the people. The international prestige of the PRK has increasingly soared. The foreign policy of the PRK -- which wants to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, good-neighboringliness, and cooperation -- has won greater support. Soviet-Kampuchean relations have been developing with each passing day.

The basis for the development of relations between our two countries stems especially from the official visit to the Soviet Union in 1980 by the PRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin. Afterwards, the official visit to the USSR in 1982 by the delegation of the National Assembly led by Comrade Chea Sim, as well as the official visit of Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers in July of this year, became an important contribution to the expansion of cooperation between the USSR and the PRK.

We are confident that the talks between the Soviet and Kampuchean leaders, as well as the more frequent exchanges of delegations between our two countries, including the delegations of the USSR Supreme Soviet and of the PRK National Assembly, will make a greater contribution to developing Soviet-Kampuchean relations and strengthening friendship between the peoples of our two countries.

The Soviet people highly appreciate the friendship and cooperation of the fraternal Kampuchean people. Henceforth, we will prepare conditions to consolidate capability with the PRK and to accord comprehensive aid and support to the Kampuchean people, particularly in building and strengthening a new society.

The policy of the imperialist and hegemonist forces in threatening the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos as well as their acts of interfering in the internal affairs of these countries and in the internal affairs of this region constitute the source of tension in Southeast Asia. Like our Kampuchean friends, we firmly believe that problems existing in Southeast Asia can be peacefully settled through negotiations based on mutual understanding, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit.

The Soviet Union fully supports the constructive initiatives of the Indochinese countries, and together with them the Soviet Union always earnestly demands that Southeast Asia be turned into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. This conforms with the interests of countries in the region and the interests of international security. [applause] [end recording]

This ceremony proceeded in an atmosphere of joy and cordiality and with feelings of solidarity and friendship.

Call on Heng Samrin

BK211212 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, received in a cordial audience at the former royal palace at 1030 on 21 November the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, alternate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, currently paying an official friendship visit to the PRK.

Present at the audience were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and National Assembly member from Phnom Penh constituency; and Comrade Nu Beng, National Assembly member from Ratanakiri constituency and vice chairman of the National Assembly.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin highly valued the visit of the Supreme Soviet delegation to the land of Angkor. The comrade general secretary regarded this visit as a great contribution to strengthening and developing the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between the parties, governments, National Assemblies, and peoples of Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. He warmly admired and hailed the great achievements in all fields by the Soviet Union during the past 67 years. He stressed that all these successes are common successes of the socialist community and of the national liberation and peace movements in the world.

The comrade chairman also briefed the delegation on the successes of the Kampuchean people during the past nearly 6 years. Comrade Heng Samrin stressed that these successes of the Kampuchean people cannot be separated from the effective assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. He exposed the main cause of tension in Southeast Asia as the expansionist-hegemonist policy of the Beijing authorities in collusion with U.S. imperialism and regional reactionaries.

The comrade general secretary also reiterated the unchanging stand of the PRK and the other Indochinese countries that want to settle regional disputes peacefully on the basis of peaceful coexistence, equality, and good-neighboringliness. The comrade general secretary highly appreciated the peace policy of the Soviet Union and other countries of the Warsaw Treaty, and regarded the statement of Comrade Andrey Gromyko at the United Nations and the proposals of Comrade Chernenko as the only way toward disarmament and toward saving mankind from the danger of a nuclear war.

Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh conveyed greetings from Comrade Chernenko and other Soviet party and government leaders to the comrade general secretary and other Kampuchean party and government leaders. He highly appreciated the heroism of the Kampuchean people under the leadership of the KPRP in overcoming all difficulties left behind by the genocidal regime. He emphasized the Soviet Union's unswerving stand regarding the PRK.

Comrade Dolgikh said his visit to Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos is of profound political significance as it constitutes another important element in strengthening and developing the bonds of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Indochinese countries. The comrade head of the Soviet delegation once again affirmed the support of the Soviet Union for the policy of peace, friendship, and cooperation pursued by the PRK as well as other countries in Indochina, which have put forward many constructive proposals aimed at turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, and cooperation.

In conclusion, Comrade Dolgikh expressed the firm conviction that the Kampuchean party, government, National Assembly, and people will achieve more and greater successes. He stressed that the Kampuchean situation is definitively irreversible.

Pen Navouth 21 Nov Rally Talk

BK211405 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1227 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh SPK November 21 -- A 500-strong meeting was held at the Kampuchean-U.S.S.R. Friendship Technical College in Phnom Penh this afternoon to welcome the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet now on an official visit to Kampuchea.

Among the participants were Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for the Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland; Men Saman, member, and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education, of the party Central Committee; Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Pen Navouth, minister of education; and Oleg Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea.

In his speech, Pen Navouth said that the Kampuchean people owed their success to their militancy and to the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, a Marxist-Leninist party, and also to the timely assistance given by the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

The friendship and solidarity between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union are beginning to bear fruit, which is a valuable capital for the Kampuchean people in building their country, Pen Navouth said.

He continued by recalling the material and moral support the Soviet Union had provided the Kampuchean people in overcoming the aftermath of the genocidal regime of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan.

He said: "We have to cope with innumerable difficulties in our tasks of national defence and construction. For six years now the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have conducted repeated acts of aggression and sabotage against Kampuchea. For this reason, the struggle of the Kampuchean people will be difficult and long. Nevertheless, we believe that under the wise leadership of our party, an authentic revolutionary party founded in the light of the Great Socialist October Revolution, we shall win victories for the common cause of socialism and for the whole humankind."

"The defence of the rebirth of Kampuchea and the steady advance of the Kampuchean revolution contribute to the preservation of peace in this region and in the whole world," Pen Navouth stressed.

The speaker voiced full support for all the peace initiatives and proposals made by the Soviet Union, as contained in the statements of Soviet First Vice Premier and Foreign Minister A. Gromyko at the 39th UN General Assembly, and of K. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the USSR Supreme Soviet, initiatives and proposals which are aimed at maintaining peace and keeping mankind safe from the threat of a nuclear war.

Dolgikh Rally Speech

BK220932 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Address by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at 21 November meeting in Phnom Penh in Russian with voice of interpreter in Cambodian--recorded]

[Text] In Kampuchea, we have seen clearly the feelings of warm friendship nurtured by the Kampuchean masses toward the fatherland of the great Lenin and the Soviet people. Concurrently, we have seen with our own eyes the great success obtained by the PRK since the country's liberation from the criminal Pol Pot clique.

Peoples throughout the world have clearly realized the hardships endured by the Kampuchean people when the barbarous regime controlled the state power. The Kampuchean people endured massacre, savage terrorism, forced labor, famine, illness, and the abolition of freedom and human rights. The 7 January 1979 victory rescued the Kampuchean people from the killing and brought them freedom and the possibility of constructing a new life of happiness. Although it has encountered many difficulties, the KPRP has led the Kampuchean people with firm confidence on the path of reconstructing the nation and building the socialist bases which are the main objectives set by the KPRP's Fourth Congress.

Esteemed comrades, the Soviet people are giving all their sympathy and solidarity to the fraternal Kampuchean people. As the years have passed, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Kampuchea have further developed and have become more and more profound. The cooperation between our two countries has unceasingly developed. The Soviet Union has assisted the PRK in the reconstruction and building of important buildings in the fields of industry, agriculture, transportation, communications, health, and national education. Common efforts of Soviet and Kampuchean experts have led to the repair of the Kampuchean-Soviet hospital and given youths the possibility of obtaining knowledge at the Kampuchea-Soviet technical college and vocational schools. Over 1,500 Kampuchean youths are studying at technical institutes and schools in the Soviet Union. Relations between the organizations of trade unions, youths, women, and other mass organizations of our two countries have developed and are successful. Cooperation in the fields of culture, arts, literature, film, and sports has steadily developed.

The meetings and talks among the leaders of our two countries are very important, particularly in the development of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation. The official and friendship visits to the Soviet Union by the PRK delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin in 1980, the PRK National Assembly's delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim in May 1982, and that of Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers last July, as well as many working meetings and talks among Soviet and Kampuchean leaders, have strengthened and developed further the cooperation between our two countries.

The Soviet Union has opposed the interference in the internal affairs of various countries in Southeast Asia and has completely supported the efforts of the Indochinese countries aimed at improving the situation in the region to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation. Peace initiatives taken by Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos at the first summit conference of the Indochinese countries in February 1983 and during the various conferences of foreign ministers of the three countries provide a good basis for resolving different conflicts in this region. We are fully confident that the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and multi-faceted cooperation -- which presently link the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples -- are important, especially for the successful advance of the three countries. The firm alliance among the three Indochinese countries, which has the support of the Soviet Union and various socialist countries, is a sharp, strong weapon in the struggle for the consolidation of their revolutionary gains, for the successful construction of a new society, and for defending the sovereignty and independence of each country.

In the Soviet Union, everyone greatly rejoices at the success obtained by the PRK in quickly eliminating the legacies of the past, in firmly advancing on the path of national reconstruction, and in receiving great support on the international scene.

Dolgikh, Chea Sim at Show

BK221126 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The Ministry of Information and Culture organized an art show on the night of 21 November at the Tonle Bassac festival hall in honor of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Comrade Vladimir Ivanovich Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, currently on a friendship and official visit to the PRK.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and the KUFNCD National Council; Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee and director general of the Kampuchean Radio and Television; Comrade Nu Beng, vice president of the National Assembly; as well as many cadres and employees of various ministries and offices.

At the end of the show, the comrade head of the delegation and Comrade Chea Sim presented bouquets to the artists, praising their skill. This art show was held in a warm, joyful atmosphere.

PRASONG SAYS SOME SRV FORCES LEAVE NONG CHAN

BK220820 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Nov 84 pp 1, 36

[Excerpt] Vietnam has made a partial retreat from Nong Chan in the face of counter-attacks by Kampuchean forces loyal to Son Sann and Ampil now appears to be Hanoi's main target, National Security Council Secretary-General Prasong Sunsiri said this morning. Squadron Leader Prasong said the resistance forces had been "successful" in their bid to regain ground at Nong Chan forcing some Vietnamese troops to pull back from the camp. "Their (Hanoi's) aim now is to attack Ampil and we are not monitoring this," he added.

Sources in Son Sann's Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) said the resistance forces had regained some lost ground at Nong Chan in fighting yesterday. But they were unable to confirm reports that the Kampuchean combatants had retaken about half of the camp, saying the situation was "very confusing."

Field sources said Vietnam pounded the camp with 105 and 155 mm heavy artillery from 10 p.m. last night through 5 a.m. this morning. They said the battles had subsided in what appeared to be a move by the two sides to readjust forces and tactics for a new round of fighting.

At Ampil, Vietnam seemed to have held off after shelling the main KPNLF stronghold on Tuesday. KPNLF sources said Ampil, which survived an earlier takeover attempt by Hanoi in April this year, took about 20 artillery shells. Thai military sources said there was also some fighting that day. According to KPNLF sources, Vietnam had positioned a battalion of troops -- or about 500 men -- at Ampil Lake, with more believed poised in positions further from the stronghold. "Ampil is our main military concern," a KPNLF officer said.

Army Briefing on Fighting

BK220900 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Briefing 22 November by Army representative Colonel Phopsuk Sutharanan at Supreme Command Headquarters--recorded]

[Text] Vietnamese forces have been moved from the rear lines in central Siem Reap and Bantambang Provinces to areas along the Thai-Kampuchean border opposite Aranyaprathet and Ta Phraya Districts of Prachin Buri Province. A regiment of 9th Vietnamese Infantry Division has been moved from Chikreng District, Siem Reap, to augment the 2d Territorial Defense Regiment in Poipet District, Battambang, and deployed along the strategic canal between Soriya and Yeang Dangkum villages in order to encircle the Democratic Kampuchean forces at the Nong Chan and Nong Samet encampments. Some 105-mm and 130-mm artillery pieces have been moved from Battambang District to Mongkolborei District. Since 18 November Vietnamese forces have attacked the Democratic Kampuchean forces at the Nong Chan encampment in Kampuchea, causing many Kampuchean civilians to flee to Thailand. During the recent past our forces have clashed 10 times with the opposition in the Ta Phraya and Aranyaprathet Districts in Prachin Buri. Artillery rounds fell on Thai territory on five occasions in Ta Phraya District. Thai villagers in Ta Phraya were robbed twice by the opposition. Five Vietnamese soldiers were captured in Aranyaprathet in a single operation. A Thai reconnaissance aircraft was fired on by Vietnamese forces while flying over Aranyaprathet. There was one incident of Kampuchean civilians fleeing to Ta Phraya District.

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS LAO BID FOR TALKS

BK220848 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Nov 84

[News conference 22 November given by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila--recorded]

[Text] [Sitthi] It is unlikely that Vietnam will have any success in its suppression drive. They have been doing that for the past 5 or 6 years. I think this year will be their last attempt. I can see an improvement because the Sihanouk and Son Sann factions are helping each other and working together with Khieu Samphan's soldiers. Tanks cannot be used now because the soil is still soft. They are using artillery shellings and have been attacked. The morale [of the resistance forces] is good. Prisoners of war were captured because they did not want to fight. Most of them came from southern Vietnam. We are now fanning up the situation and will inform the mass media of the finding tomorrow. You must come early because they will be here to hold a meeting with me. We will invite diplomats of donor countries to hear briefings from 0900 to 1000, then it will be your turn to listen to the story in detail and see some pictures. There is nothing to be afraid of, but we will have to shoulder the burden. All government agencies, such as the Foreign Ministry and the Army, will coordinate with each other to do the work.

[Unidentified reporter] What about Laos' proposal for another round of talks on the three disputed villages?

[Sitthi] I have instructed the director general to tell them that there is not atmosphere for talks. Only yesterday I read reports of attacks on our side. I have said on several occasions that Laos does not have good intentions toward us despite the fact that we have done nothing against it. Besides, the problem of the three villages no longer exists. The secretary general of the National Security Council also agrees with me that the atmosphere must be good before we can hold talks on the demarcation line. Otherwise, there will be more classes. We want to talk about all the unfair aspects -- for example, all the islands along the Mekong River belong to Laos. I do not know how this was done. The problem will continue to exist. As long as the atmosphere remains like this, there will be no talks.

Spokesman Discusses Issue

BK220347 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Nov 84 p 5

[Excerpts] The current "atmosphere" is not conducive to further talks between Thailand and Laos over the three disputed villages on their border, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said yesterday. Spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said the Laotians are still "not sincere" in talks with Thailand over the conflict. There are no indications that Vientiane is showing the flexibility helpful to further negotiations, he continued.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman, however, described the latest proposal by the Laotian ambassador as a "self-publicity" move by Vientiane. Sawanit said if Vientiane is sincere in settling the dispute, it should approach the Thai Government through the appropriate diplomatic channels, such as the Foreign Ministry.

The THAI NEWS AGENCY, meanwhile, reported that the Laotian Embassy in Bangkok had distributed copies of the Laotian Government's white paper on the border disputes to many Buddhist temples both in and outside Bangkok. It quoted an unidentified sources as saying that Thailand considered the action an interference in the affairs of the country's Buddhist religion. "It is an inappropriate action that goes beyond the duty of an embassy," it said.

'AUTHORIZED' VNA REJECTION OF XINHUA ON SHELLING

OW221538 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 22 -- VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to completely reject the fabrication released today by the Chinese news agency XINHUA that on Nov. 20-21, Vietnam conducted artillery shellings and infantry incursions on the Chinese border province of Yunnan. This is the oft-repeated slanderous contention of the Beijing ruling circles aimed at covering up the fact that they have been continuing to cause tension and carry out armed provocations along the Sino-Vietnamese border.

LATEST PRC SHELLINGS, KHMER ATTACK CRITICIZED

BK230555 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 22 Nov

[Station editor Vu Dinh Vihn's feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, the attitude of the Beijing authorities and the current situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border are things we must follow with vigilance. It has been reported that Chinese troops have conducted armed provocations, shellings, and intrusions into Vietnamese territory, chiefly in Ha Tuyen Province. It is noteworthy that in recent days the Chinese reactionaries have fired tens of thousands of rounds of artillery at many areas. On 21 November in particular, they lobbed more than 5,000 rounds into different areas in our territory.

At the same time, there are clear indications that they have been intensifying efforts in the rear to prepare for war. Vehicular traffic transporting weapons and supplies to the border has increased; infantry divisions and artillery units have been massed close to Ha Tuyen and Lang Son to step up military pressure; combat trenches and military springboards have been consolidated, and so forth. However, the Beijing authorities are still bent on covering up their crimes by turning black into white. Moreover, they have continued to employ their old familiar trick of making slanderous charges. The Chinese ambassador to the United Nations claimed untruthfully that calm would quickly return to the Sino-Vietnamese border if Vietnam stopped its military provocations against China. At a press conference held in Beijing on 21 November, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry made even more brazen statements regarding this issue.

The fact is that China is intensively preparing steps of war escalation to commit new crimes against Vietnam. Along with this they have, on many occasions, sent scouts to our territory to carry out sabotage, reconnaissance, intelligence, and espionage activities, set up counterrevolutionary bases, planted mines to blow up roads and warehouses, and laid ambushes to kidnap and assassinate our cadres and people. Faced with the enemy's criminal activities, our Armed Forces and people in the border areas have, on the one hand, duly punished the Chinese scouts and commandos; and at the same time, made themselves ready in all aspects and constantly maintained their vigilance to promptly cope with the enemy's new steps of war escalation.

In recent days, Beijing and Bangkok have repeatedly sent up smokescreens, distorting the situation at the Kampuchean-Thai border. The Thai Army has been put on full alert, troops are being used to step up activities in violation of Kampuchean territorial sovereignty. In 1 week, the number of Thai violations of Kampuchean sovereignty reached a record figure of 550, including many reconnaissance flights made by Thai aircraft over Ampil lake, Nam Sap, and hill 581 in Kampuchean territory, and more than 400 intrusions into Kampuchean waters by vessels of the Thai Navy.

It is worth noting that on land, Thai troops and remnants of the reactionary Khmer Army hiding on Thai soil, on more than 100 occasions, fired their big guns to provide cover for Khmer reactionaries to infiltrate into Kampuchea, causing many losses at the Kampuchean border areas and disrupting security and public order there.

The Khmer reactionaries moving 2-3 km deep inside Kampuchean territory in the Nong Chan area on the northwestern Kampuchean border and building this area into a stronghold of spies and a staging base from which groups of Pol Pot army remnants were sent into Kampuchea for sabotage activities is a serious action. This area also served as a concentration camp where civilians were herded for control and exploitation. To promptly smash the Khmer reactionaries' scheme in execution of their right to destroy the Pol Pot army remnants, the Revolutionary Kampuchean Armed Forces in a joint operation with Vietnamese volunteer troops on the morning of 18 November attacked Nong Chan base, killing or capturing more than 100 enemy soldiers, freeing many civilians, and seizing many weapons, ammunition, and war materiel. This was an appropriate and effective punitive blow and a just action taken by the Kampuchean people and Armed Forces.

In recent years, the situation along the Kampuchean border has been complicated and tense due to the activities of Khmer reactionaries with active backing from their Chinese and U.S. masters and from other reactionary forces. Beijing has been trying to boost the morale of the Khmer reactionaries and intensify its aid of various types of weapons and equipment to the latter through Thailand. Some 3 weeks or more ago, the imperialist and reactionary forces, by their manipulation, forced the United Nations to adopt an erroneous resolution on the Kampuchean situation; and they are now pressing their henchmen to conduct new acts of sabotage against Kampuchea.

Faced with the sabotage of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, five UN member countries proposed including the question of peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia in the work program of the past four meetings; this proposal was accepted by the United Nations. The debate on this topic at the 39th UN General Assembly has just been concluded, giving rise to the pressing requirements facing the people in the region and those concerned. Broad sections of public opinion in Southeast Asia have realized ever more clearly what the real danger is and who is guilty of sabotaging peace and the security of nations in the region. It is clear as daylight that the danger comes from Beijing. Chinese expansionism and hegemonism constitutes the greatest threat to peace and security of all nations in Southeast Asia.

In reviewing major events, we can see that the Chinese authorities, who nurtured, organized, and directed the Pol Pot clique to carry out brutal genocide in Kampuchea, are now fostering and abetting their Khmer henchmen in conducting activities aimed at opposing and undermining the revival of the Kampuchean people and causing tension along the Kampuchean-Thai border. Beijing, which launched a war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979, is now conducting a perfidious and dangerous multifaceted war of sabotage in an attempt to subjugate and annex Vietnam. Beijing also stood behind Thailand's seizure of three Lao hamlets, which has brought tension to the Lao-Thai border. Beijing itself is also employing armed Maoist elements and reactionary henchmen to carry out sabotage and subversive activities against some ASEAN member countries. Beijing is deeply angered by and is trying by every means to undermine the trend toward dialogue between the two groups of Indochinese and ASEAN countries with the aim of maintaining tension and confrontation in this region. In its activities against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries mentioned above, Beijing has received active support from the U.S. authorities.

Recently, the Beijing ruling circles talked much about what they call peace and friendship and reiterated the gross distortions of the regional situation which they have made over the past 5 years. Meanwhile, they repeatedly hurled slanderous charges against Vietnam, distorted the activities of Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea, and demanded the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops in an attempt to sidetrack public opinion, cover up their own schemes and reactionary nature, and maintain regional tension so they can fish in troubled waters. However, public opinion in the ASEAN countries has seen through the craftiness of the Beijing ruling circles. Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed stressed that Malaysia still considers China as the long-term threat to the security of Southeast Asia. Top Indochinese military leaders recently also clearly expressed the view that based on past lessons of reality, they must remain on guard against Beijing.

In the face of the rising trend toward dialogue in Southeast Asia and the demand from broad sections of public opinion in the region as well as in the world for the elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot clique, the Beijing ruling circles appear to be deeply worried and are in panic. Nevertheless, their expansionist and aggressive schemes and nature remain totally unchanged. In continuing to run counter to the interests of peace and stability of nations, Beijing and the forces following it will only court protests and setbacks for themselves.

RADIO TALK CRITICIZES CHINA'S OPEN-DOOR POLICY

OW220623 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Talk by (Hua Qing) on advantages and disadvantages of Deng Xiaoping's open-door policy]

[Excerpts] Deng Xiaoping always brags about his so-called open-door policy in his National Day review speech and his conversation with foreign guests and on all other occasions that he can take advantage of. He has repeatedly emphasized that the open-door policy does not hurt China's sovereignty and independence. What is the essence of the open-door policy? What consequences has it caused at the expense of the Chinese people?

The open-door policy pursued by the Beijing leaders since 1978 is in fact designed to promote trade with Western countries, particularly the United States, Japan, and capitalist countries in West Europe, and to rely on Western countries' funds and technology to accomplish the four modernizations and boost China's economic and military potential.

Ba Yi radio, a clandestine Chinese radio, has pointed out that 70 percent of the large-scale projects under construction in China are imported from Japan, some large cities have gradually become the concessions of Western capitalist countries, and Japan enjoys the special privileges and freedom of prospecting and extracting China's national resources and shipping home the extracted resources. In its 15 October broadcast, Ba Yi radio said: The Federal Republic of Germany is investing to set up a motor vehicle manufacturing plant in Shanghai, and will receive 50 percent of the profits made by the plant after it is completed and begins production. It is the second capitalist plant set up in China, following the plant set up in Beijing by the United States, showing that Chinese leaders permit the capitalist countries to invest and set up industrial plants in China. Such a policy will make China become a part of the capitalist market and rely on capitalist economy.

In a report, Ba Yi radio quoted a Japanese capitalist who invests in Dalian as saying proudly: It is unexpected that I can come to China again 39 years after the war.

Upset by this Japanese capitalist's word, some old workers said: After 8 years of bloodshed and sacrifice, we defeated the Japanese devils and we workers were liberated from under Japanese capitalists' rule and exploitation. We didn't expect the central leaders to open the door to the dangerous foe again. Is it fair that this is what the Chinese people get after the bloodshed and sacrifice?

Deng Xiaoping's open-door policy has seriously hurt China's independence and sovereignty. Facts show that the open-door policy has caused inestimable serious political consequences in China and made China's economy and society dependent on Western countries.

CPV GREETS ROMANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

OW191610 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 19 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent its warm greetings to the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party. The message says:

"Founded in the valiant revolutionary struggle of the Romanian working class and people, the Romanian Communist Party has soon become a leading force in Romanian society. With a spirit of industry and creativeness and with the assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the Romanian working class and people, under the leadership of the R.C.P., have taken Romania out of poverty and backwardness, and recorded great achievements in socialist construction.

"Within a relatively short period of time, the R.C.P. has built an underdeveloped agricultural Romania into a socialist country with modern industry, developed agriculture, and advanced science and culture where the people's life is constantly improved materially and spiritually.

"The Communists and the entire people of Vietnam greatly rejoice at and highly value the great achievements of the Romanian people and sincerely wish the Communist Party, the working class and the people of Romania, headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, many new achievements in the cause of building a comprehensively developed socialist society, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of the world people against imperialism, and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

"Closely uniting with each other in the revolutionary struggle, our two parties and peoples have built up a friendly solidarity and fraternal cooperation, the Communist Party, the government and the people of Vietnam have always set great store by the support and assistance of the Romanian party, government and people, and endeavoured to make the friendship and cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Romania constantly consolidate and develop on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in the interests of the two peoples, and of socialist and world peace. [paragraph as received]

NHAN DAN Hails Congress

OW190837 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 19 Nov 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 19 -- NHAN DAN, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today frontpages an editorial warmly welcoming the 13th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party (R.C.P.).

During the 40 years since Romania was liberated from the German fascists' occupation, and power was returned to the people, many great changes have taken place in the country.

"The Romanian people, closely united around the Communist Party and with the cooperation and assistance of the U.S.S.R. and the socialist community as a whole, have been working with industry and creativeness and have won glorious successes. They have successfully built socialism and are laying the material and technical bases of a developed socialist society".

"Not long ago a backward agricultural country in Europe", the paper further says, "Romania nowadays has become an industrial-agricultural state provided with modern industry, advanced socialist agriculture, developed culture, science, technique and education, and enjoying an ever higher living standard".

"The Romanian Communist Party is the organizer of all successes of the fraternal Romanian people," NHAN DAN points out. "The Vietnamese people," it goes on, "greatly rejoice at those achievements of the Romanian people. The friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Romania have been strengthened and developed on the basis of the talks between General Secretaries Le Duan and Nicolae Ceausescu, and the resulting agreements".

"The Vietnamese people thank the party, government and people of Romania for their support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolution, and will do their all to enhance the relations between the two parties and two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and international socialism, in the interests of the two peoples and the noble aims of our time", NHAN DAN concludes.

LE DUAN AT OPENING OF ARMY SPORTS FESTIVAL

BK190142 Hanoi VNA in English 1711 GMT 18 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Hanoi VNA Nov 18 -- The second all-Army physical culture and sport festival opened at the Hanoi stadium this afternoon in anticipation of the 40th anniversary of Vietnam People's Army (December 22) and in preparation for the first national physical culture and sport festival to be held in Vietnam next year.

Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nguyen Huu Tho chairman of the National Assembly; General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the party CC and minister of national defence, and many other senior party and state leaders, attended the opening ceremony.

Opening the festival, Senior Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, said that this festival proved the Armed Forces' growth, the expansion and increase in quality of the sport movement among the Armed Forces, thus contributing to building a regular, modern and strong Army and raising the fighting power of the Army and its capacity to firmly defend the socialist homeland.

FLOODED PROVINCES SAVE 60,000 HECTARES OF RICE

BK210206 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] After a week fighting against floods, the Vietnamese people in northern provinces have saved nearly 60,000 hectares of rice and harvested rice on many submerged fields. The acreage of ricefields under water reduced 158,000 hectares to more than 100,000 hectares. The provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, and Hanoi saved from 10,000 to 15,000 hectares of rice and harvested tens of thousands of hectares of submerged rice. Many localities are trying to harvest autumn rice to reduce the damage caused by calamities.

REVIEW OF TAP CHI CONG SAN ISSUE NO 11

OW161212 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 11 Nov 84

[Excerpts] TAP CHI CONG SAN issue No. 11, 1984 has come off the press. Its editorial entitled, "Intensively and Steadily Carry Out Socialist Transformation in Agriculture in the Nam Bo Provinces," appraises past implementation of the socialist transformation movement in agriculture in the Nam Bo provinces and stresses: Currently, the agricultural transformation movement in the Nam Bo provinces is on the upswing and is expanding continuously. In guiding implementation of the task, great care must be taken to avoid the tendency to do superficial work with emphasis on formalism, where quality and efficiency is neglected. Meanwhile, we must avoid rigid, stereotyped thinking that prevents us from basing ourselves on the actual situation in each locality in devising appropriate methods to develop the agricultural cooperativization movement vigorously and steadily.

The editorial points out: On the basis of the results and experiences achieved, we should devote our energies to continuing to improve the quality and efficiency of the agricultural transformation and development work so as to ensure positive and steady development in order to complete, in the main, agricultural cooperativization in the Nam Bo provinces through formation of production collectives by the end of 1985 while making preparations for further progress in subsequent years.

The editorial then explains the substance of the socialist transformation in agriculture in the Nam Bo provinces. It stresses: During the socialist transformation in agriculture in the Nam Bo provinces, along with consolidating and developing the state farms, agricultural cooperatives, and production collections, all localities should duly concern themselves with the promotion of the family economy of cooperative members. They should also seek to achieve, right from the beginning, integration, cooperation, and mutual assistance among the state-run economy, the collective economy, and the family economy of cooperative members as well as the peasant economy where production is still carried out individually in terms of production direction, the use of labor, processing of farm products, consumption of products, and so forth.

The editorial also points out: In the coming period, the agricultural cooperativization movement is expected to develop extensively and intensively; it will require the close, highly responsive, and flexible leadership of all party committee echelons. To achieve comprehensive success in both agricultural transformation and development in the Nam Bo provinces requires that the party and state further intensify their leadership and guidance. The agricultural sectors must unify their programs of action with the mass organizations and other sectors of the economy to participate actively and practically in agricultural transformation.

Next, there is the article: "Joint State-People Work." The article says that the masses' capabilities are immense and infinite, that socialist construction cannot be only the work of state agencies and state-run economic installations; rather, it must be the work of the entire people, the joint undertaking of the state and people. The joint state-peoples work motto involves work directly performed by the state with the people's participation; work directly executed by the people with state assistance; work done partly by the state and partly by the people; and work directly undertaken by the state and the people.

Implementation of the joint state-people work motto is aimed at upholding the responsibility of the people and promoting their right to be masters in developing the economy and culture and improving living conditions. It is also aimed at making the people understand that they, as masters, must care for their livelihood on their own under party leadership and state management, but they must not rely on the state. Furthermore, it is aimed at overcoming concentrated bureaucracy in the state machinery.

The article also enumerates a number of specific measures in implementing the joint state-people work motto in developing agriculture, light industry, small industries, handicrafts, communications, transportation, and exports.

In order to carry out satisfactorily the joint state-people work motto, the joint central-local-grassroots work motto, and the joint state-collective-family work motto, it is necessary to reform economic management, discard the administrative-subsidy management system, and implement socialist business management in order to safeguard the mastership of the masses and highly promote their creativity.

Then comes the article: "Leninism and Marxism in Our Times," by Nguyen Duc Binh [Director of Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School] The article points out Lenin's great contributions in perpetuating and promoting Marxist theory and ideology. It affirms that Leninism is Marxism itself in the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, the era of the collapse of capitalism and victory of socialism, the era of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism and communism on a global scale.

The article also exposes all enemy schemes to distort Leninism, to negate its character as an international, universal doctrine, and to negate the Marxism-Leninism unity. However, no matter how subtle the enemy's distorting schemes may be, Leninism, as a doctrine perpetuating and identifying itself with, Marxism, under the name of Marxism-Leninism, remains the firm basis for all theoretical and practical revolutionary activities of all communist parties, the indestructible foundation of international solidarity, an inexhaustible source of inspiration for communists and laboring people of all nations in building a new society, a potent weapon in all movements struggling against oppression, for democratic rights and social progress, the guiding beacon for all people's advances in the new age of world history.

Also published in this issue is the article: "Present Education Reforms in the Soviet Union," by Dr Pham Minh Hac. The article gives a basic introduction to current educational reforms in the Soviet Union, and the related major measures.

Featured next is Nguyen Truong Bao's article: "Three Years of Implementing Vocational Guidance Work in General Schools," pointing to the importance of vocational guidance work in general schools.

The article: "On Scientific and Technological Advances in Reforming Economic Management," by Vu Cao Dam, which comes next, highlights the important role of science and technology in economic management.

Then comes Doan Trong's article: "The Status of Agricultural Production Collectives and Cooperatives in Nam Bo." The article shows the results of the socialist transformation in Nam Bo over the past nearly 8 years since the first experimentation work began. During that period, the movement seemed, at one point, to be at a standstill. But it later stabilized, has been on the upswing, and has been increasingly closely linked to local production requirements, intensive cultivation for better yields, water conservancy work, use of new rice strains, and satisfactory discharge of grain obligations to the state.

Production collectives and cooperatives have, as a first step, clearly demonstrated their superiority over the individually-practiced economy and have effected an important change in the peasants' awareness and trust in collectivization work.

The realities of the past 8 years prove that a clear perception of the goals, requirements, and nature of the agricultural collectivization movement; due respect for the three fundamental principles; voluntariness for common benefits; democratic management; simultaneous implementation of the three revolutions; efforts in cadre training; promotion of leadership impact of village party chapters and organizations and of the role of party members as vanguard exemplars; satisfactory application of economic policies and levers; and upholding revolutionary vigilance in countering the enemy's sabotage activities are the important tasks in ensuring the vigorous and steady development of the agricultural collectivization movement.

In the "Studies on Rules of Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction," Column, Quyet Tien's article: "Eliminate People's Oppression and Build Equal Rights Among Peoples," shows that the nationality problems is one of the most complicated problems facing mankind.

This issue continues to publish articles contributed in the exchange of views on district building and strengthening the district level, including: "Long Phu District Strives To Build and Become Stable and Strong," by Luu Khanh Van, acting secretary of Long Phu District Party Committee, Hau Giang Province; "Sa Tha District Moves in the Right Direction," by Nguyen Hong Diep, cadre of the propaganda and training committee of Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province Party Committee, and; "Meo Vac Strives To Advance on Its Own," by Nguyen Van Ty, secretary of Meo Vac district party committee, Ha Tuyen Province.

Also published in this issue is Yen Van's article: "Advance From Feudalism Directly to Socialism." The article notes that over the past 60 years, the Mongolian People's Republic has made a historic leap forward, moving from feudalism directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development.

AUSTRALIASIGNIFICANCE OF U.S., SOVIET VISITS DISCUSSED

BK230655 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1110 GMT 22 Nov 84

[From the "Australian Insight" program moderated by Margaret Jollow]

[Excerpts] It is only 1 day since Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, announced that high-level American and Soviet officials would visit Australia at separate times early next year to discuss arms control and disarmament with the Australian Government. Nuclear disarmament has become a major issue in the Australian election campaign, and while no political party is prepared to attack the Labor government for arranging these talks, Mr Hayden has been accused of exaggerating their importance.

In his announcement the Australian foreign minister stressed that while the American and Soviet officials would not be in Australia at the same time, he did say the talks were part of a process of easing tensions between East and West. However, Paul Lockyer reports from Washington that the Reagan administration does not see Australia as an intermediary and does not believe the visit by the American officials to Australia will lead to a breakthrough in the arms control deadlock.

[Begin recording] [Lockyer] The Reagan White House while not wanting to offend the Hawke government has let it be known that it places no great significance to the visit by the top-level team to discuss arms control. The visit was in fact suggested by President Reagan in a letter to the prime minister, Mr Hawke, in September after much correspondence had been exchanged between the two leaders on the subject of nuclear arms control.

The visit is being viewed by the State Department as a briefing trip to explain in greater detail President Reagan's arms control policies to the Hawke government. And while a Soviet arms control team will also be visiting Australia, a State Department spokesman, Mr Alan Romberg, made it clear that as far as Washington was concerned there would be no mediation role for Australia to play. The State Department is suggesting that the visit by the American team to Australia is similar to missions which have been sent in the past to some Western European countries to explain the Reagan administration's approach to arms control.

But if there are little prospects of the visits by the American and Soviet teams to Australia yielding progress in nuclear arms control, there are growing hopes of a top-level meeting between the United States and the Soviet Union over the issue. On his reelection President Reagan pledged to work towards a resumption of nuclear arms limitation talks with Moscow, proposing the discussions cover all nuclear weapons systems. The Kremlin is now reported to have sent a message to the Reagan administration which American administration officials suggest could lead to an early meeting between the secretary of state, George Shultz, and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko. [end recording]

Mr Hayden believes that the relevance of the sets of talks in Australia will be enhanced rather than diminished by the Geneva talks between the Soviet foreign minister, Mr Gromyko, and his American counterpart, Mr Shultz. Mr Hayden put the planned Australian talks into perspective.

[Begin recording] [Hayden] These are very important talks. It is certainly not a summit or not tripartite talks. They are bilateral talks, and they will be separately [word indistinct]. But coming as they do at the time when there is evidence of somewhat erosion in the tensions and the style of conflict [words indistinct] we have had in the past -- that is between East and West; Washington and Moscow -- they assume great significance, and I think it is a feather in the cap not just of the government but more particularly of Australia that both of the nuclear superpowers have chosen to include Australia in this development at this very early stage. Australia does have an important role to play and has been playing it in recent times. Now, the agenda, the people who will place in these talks, that is something to be defined by governments, and would not take place until after the election. What we can say is that the talks will be quite wide ranging on the issue of arms control and disarmament, and secondly, they will be conducted at a very senior level. They will be largely technical, although there will be political considerations. If they go well, if they are productive, and especially if they end up being productive as between East and West -- which would be my hope -- then they could well be the beginning of a series of developments in which Australia is involved. [end recording]

Hayden Denies Mediator Role

NC220839 Paris AFP in English 0747 GMT 22 Nov 84

[By Philippa Murray]

[Text] Canberra, Nov 22 (AFP) -- Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden today denied that Australia would act as a mediator in "high level" talks here next year between the U.S. and the Soviet Union on arms control and disarmament. Speaking on television, Mr. Hayden said Australia did not intend to act as a mediator or go-between in talks it would hold separately with the two superpowers.

A spokesman for Mr. Hayden said that the foreign minister had never claimed the talks would be a mediation or a summit -- only that the talks would be held separately with the U.S. and Soviet delegations.

The spokesman also rejected a report that the U.S. government had "downplayed" the idea of Australian mediation to restart disarmament talks between Washington and Moscow. (Informed sources in Washington later confirmed that secretary of state George Shultz and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko had agreed in principle to meet in Geneva in January to discuss arms control.)

Mr. Hayden's initiative, yesterday described by foreign affairs officials as "a breakthrough", was hailed in the press as a disarmament summit in which Canberra would act as an intermediary.

The foreign minister said he expected the two sets of talks to take place in Canberra "early in 1985", most likely in March or April. "I would expect the key people will be from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the U.S. and State Department people," Mr. Hayden said. A foreign affairs official said here today that it was still uncertain who would represent both governments but they would be "very senior" and "largely technical people." The agenda for the talks would be a matter for negotiation between the two parties bilaterally, Mr. Hayden said.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke said yesterday that it was possible that the two sides could meet on Australian soil by overlapping visits. "It's conceivable, but this is not being precisely planned. If that could happen, so much the better," he said. Mr Hayden said he thought it would be unwise at this early stage to suggest joint talks in Australia.

JAPANESE TRADE MISSION MEETS PRIME MINISTER

OW211319 Tokyo KYODO in English 1107 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Sydney, Nov. 21 KYODO -- A government-sponsored Japanese trade mission met with Australian Prime Minister Robert Hawke in Sydney Wednesday and conveyed Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's intention of visiting Australia at an early date, Japanese officials said.

The mission, led by Isao Yonekura, president of major trading house C. Itoh and Co., told Hawke that it wants to offer proposals for expanding Australian exports to Japan before it returns home next week. Hawke welcomed the mission's visit and hoped that the planned entry of Japanese banks to Australia would contribute to promoting bilateral trade.

VIETNAMESE TRADE SHOW SPARKS PROTEST

BK201329 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Nov 84

[Text] Vietnamese protesters have demonstrated in Melbourne at the presence of the Vietnamese Government-sponsored trade exhibition. The protest followed a similar demonstration when the trade exhibition visited Sydney. About 500 demonstrators were protesting over the encouragement in trade with what they called a corrupt and brutal regime in Vietnam. They called on Australians to boycott the exhibition.

NEW CALEDONIA

DEMONSTRATORS DETAIN FRENCH ADMINISTRATOR

BK220654 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] The French administrator of New Caledonia's Loyalty Islands is reported to have been detained by a group of demonstrators in his office on the island of (?Lifou). He is Mr (Jean Claude Demar). So far there has been no comment from the French High Commission in Noumea but two traditional custom chiefs are said to be negotiating with the demonstrators for Mr (Demar's) release. There is no further word on the situation.

Meanwhile, a Radio Australia correspondent in Noumea, John Lombard, says the pro-independence Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front has been continuing a campaign of disruption along New Caledonia's east and west coasts. As well, the opening of the new Territorial Assembly today was boycotted by six pro-independence Melanesians elected last Sunday. Amid very tight security around the assembly building, a total of 33 of the 42 members elected turned up for the first session.

The right-wing anti-independence Republican Party -- PRCR -- won 34 seats; the pro-independence LKF six seats and the National Front and the Center Party one each.

MEETING WITH AUSTRALIA ON SEA BOUNDARY REPORTED

BK161329 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 16 Nov 84

[Text] Australian and Indonesian officials have ended a 3-day meeting in Jakarta on the disputed sea boundary between the two countries. A joint statement after the meeting said the talks had been conducted in a friendly and cooperative atmosphere. It said the exchange of views had improved understanding of a number of issues related to the delimitation of the maritime boundary south of East Timor.

The statement did not say if any concrete progress had been achieved, noting only that the delegates would report on the meeting to their governments. Correspondents says that defining the boundary has become an issue in recent years after Australia discovered oil beneath the sea between the two countries and began issuing drilling licences for the area. The two countries signed a sea border agreement in 1972 but left a gap between northwestern Australia and East Timor -- the area now known as the Timor gap.

'STRATEGIC' VILLAGES TO BE SET UP IN EAST TIMOR

BK171549 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 17 Nov 84

[Text] Four hundred new villages will be set up in East Timor as part of cooperation between the provincial administration and the Indonesian Armed Forces in coping with and quickly resolving the security problems in the territory. In his meeting with members of Parliament, the Regional Council of Authorities, and community leaders in Lautem Regency, East Timor Governor Mario Viegas Carascalao explained that the new villages are to resettle inhabitants who have been transferred from mountains to strategic places. According to the governor, 50 new villages will be set up during the first phase.

EX-MINISTER HELD ON INVOLVEMENT IN BOMB BLASTS

BK221023 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 0900 GMT 22 Nov 84

[Text] A former Indonesian cabinet minister, Mr M Sanusi, has been arrested on charges of being involved in bomb blasts in Jakarta on 4 October. The Indonesian attorney general, Mr Hari Suharto, said that Mr Sanusi was suspected of financing the bomb blasts that killed two persons and injured eight others. Mr Sanusi served as minister of textiles from 1966 to 1968.

MARCOS RESPONDING WELL TO TREATMENT FOR FLU

OW231141 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 23 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program; announcer-read report with brief video showing still medium shot of Marcos from the waist up. standing and wearing a white shirt]

[Text] Here is the latest medical bulletin on President Marcos: Dr Eduardo Jamora said today the president was responding well to treatment for signs of flu. The president's cough condition has improved and his bronchial tubes are clearing up. Dr Jamora, head of the Makati Medical Center's Pulmonary Center, also said: The president's temperature is normal and his appetite has returned.

TV Video of Marcos

OW221135 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The president is expected to make his first public appearance since November 14 in a few days' time. This was disclosed today by the president's chest physician, Dr Eduardo Jamora, who had visited the president last night at malacanang to check on the progress of his patient. [1-minute video, subtitled "Malacanang Last Night", shows Marcos in pajamas and dressing gown sitting in armchair, then breathing into respirator]

Dr Jamora had earlier prescribed reverse isolation for the president, after he showed early signs of the flu, like sneezing, running nose, and low-grade fever. Dr Jamora said reverse isolation is among the standard preventive measures since the temporary ban on visitors will help forestall any possible complications.

According to Dr Jamora, this is why the president has been absent from public view these past few days. During his visit last night, Dr Jamora gave the president a routine medical checkup, including a pulmonary test using a respirator. Dr Jamora imposed no restrictions on the president, apart from the temporary ban on visitors, and the president is thus able to carry out his normal duties at Malacanang. Dr Jamora, chief of the pulmonary section of the Makati Medical Center, has been the president's chest physician since August of 1982, when the president caught pneumonitis, which made necessary his confinement at the Veterans Memorial Hospital. While recuperating, Mr Marcos called up Minister Rono.

Doctors Question Film

HK230934 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 23 Nov 84

[By Teodoro Benigno]

[Text] Manila, Nov 23 (AFP) -- President Ferdinand Marcos underwent a tracheotomy last week, which could explain his failure so far to address the nation on the issue of his health, medical authorities said today. Some colleagues of Dr Eduardo Jamora, an attending physician of the president, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that a tracheotomy, or surgical incision of the trachea, was used possibly due to difficulty of breathing.

They said this difficulty could have been caused by two factors, allergy to certain medicines or heart failure. They, however, declined to go into detail on the president's health amid widespread reports he also underwent a kidney operation last week. Dr Jamora, a pulmonary specialist, quoted by the official PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY last Wednesday as saying that the 67-year-old president had all the symptoms of approaching flu, could not be reached for further comment.

A number of doctors at the suburban Makati Medical Center, whose pulmonary department is headed by Dr. Jamora, however told AFP that the one-minute TV footage of the president released Thursday was misleading.

The footage, screened on virtually all TV stations, showed the president being attended to by Dr. Jamora, with his wife, Imelda Marcos, and Information Minister Gregorio Cendana close by, inside what looked like a well-furnished room. The doctors said the TV footage could not have been taken Wednesday evening, as claimed by the government TV commentator because what we saw was certainly an older film since Dr. Jamora still sported a moustache. They said Dr. Jamora had long shaved off the moustache and noted that he was much fatter now while the TV footage showed him trim and many pounds lighter. The doctors said it was possible the TV footage could have been taken, not at Malacanang Palace as reported by the commentator, but at the Veterans Memorial Hospital in suburban Quezon City where the president has a suite. More than two years ago, President Marcos, prior to his successful state visit to the United States, was confined for two days at this hospital for pneumonitis. Intense speculation on the president's health continued for the ninth day today, despite yesterday's TV film and photos of the President reading the Nov. 21 issue of the mass-circulation daily BULLETIN TODAY.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Alan C. Croghan however told AFP this afternoon that the ailing president talked by telephone to Ambassador Stephan Bosworth Tuesday night but declined to elaborate. The last known outsider to call on President Marcos was U.S. Senator Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.) on Nov. 13. On his return to the United States, the senator told the U.S. media that Mr. Marcos had a health problem.

Ex-Information Minister Francisco Tatad, in his widely read column for the BUSINESS DAY newspaper, reported Monday that the president had undergone a major kidney operation Nov. 14. A written statement of President Marcos issued Tuesday denying he was sick and affirming he was in complete control of the government failed to dampen public speculation about his health. Doctors interviewed today by AFP said they had no direct evidence regarding the president's illness but said it is possible he was afflicted with lupus erythematosus, a dread skin disease. This kind of lupus, they said, can affect many systems of the body including the kidney, heart and brain.

OPPOSITION FILES MOTION FOR CARETAKER GOVERNMENT

OW211415 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1300 GMT 21 Nov 84

[From the "Nine O'Clock Report" program]

[Text] The coalesced opposition today filed a resolution expressing support for, and confidence in, the speaker of the Batasan to implement the constitutional process of presidential succession. The opposition also filed bill no. 2998, providing for a process of a caretaker government and a presidential health committee that will look into the health situation of the president.

RAMOS CREATES COMMITTEE ON MILITARY ABUSES

HK220740 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 21 Nov 84

[Text] Acting AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos created yesterday [21 November] a seven man APF special action committee to investigate complaints of human rights violations and military abuses. Gen Ramos assured that the committee will act expeditiously on all complaints it will receive. AFP Deputy Chief of Staff Commodore Serapio Martillano was named chairman of the committee. Members of the committee will come from the APF personnel and coordinating staff. AFP spokesman Lieutenant Colonel Arsenio Tecson said the committee had initially acted on 24 cases and issues ranging from (?letter) complaints of the clergy, the public, and local political and civic groups.

MALAYA CARRIES WAR VETERANS' LETTER TO RAMOS

HK230102 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 13 Nov 84 p 5

["An Open Letter to Gen. Fidel Ramos" from "The War Veterans"]

[Text] Your assumption of office as Acting Chief of Staff of the AFP has elicited sighs of relief from your countrymen nationwide. Your coming from an illustrious family, your having trained in the United States Military Academy at West Point, and your brilliant and unblemished military career have more than earned for you the sentimental monicker of being "The People's General." However, one thing has been bothering us no end: Why only in an acting capacity when your immediate predecessor has been found to be the top-ranking military co-conspirator in the assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. and Rolando Galman? Is your predecessor so gifted and so immaculate that he is immune from suspicion and clothed with untouchability, just like the kings of old who "can do no wrong?" Will the Tanodbayan just drop his case like a ton of bricks and say that he really has nothing to do with the double murder even in the face of all the so-called hard evidence mustered by the Legal Panel of the Agrava Board?

You promised to restore the good name of the Armed Forces, or something to that effect. How? Can you stop the abuse, the hamletting, and the salvaging of our hapless farmers in the guise of military operations against the NPAS and the MNLFS? Can you stop the police generals, the blood-thirsty policemen, etc. from tear-gassing, "water-cannoning," truncheoning, kidnapping, and salvaging our peaceful demonstrators in the streets of Metro Manila for the simple reason that they did not have a rally permit which requirement everybody knows to be unconstitutional per se? You are now a man on a very tight, thin rope.

Now, General, we know that your heart is in the right place, but don't you realize that you are an unwilling captive of the military machine that has metamorphosed itself into a Frankenstein upon the declaration of martial law on September 21, 1972? We are very sorry for you, General. Your eventual failure to restore the good name of the AFP will surely break your heart.

We cannot see how you can humble the sixty-eight "Manifesto Generals" who owe their personal loyalty to somebody else, especially the overstaying ones. You cannot throw "gardenets" at them, precisely because that somebody who is more senior than you and who is still very much around despite his so-called leave of absence will restrain you from doing just that. At any rate, everything will still just boil down to the task of providing the military back-up to the guy who wanted to perpetuate himself in power even in the face of the insistent demands of the people from him to resign. Que calamidad!

Just the same, General, we are thanking you for whatever improvement you can afford to make in the AFP. We have enshrined you in our hearts, just as we have enshrined the four majority members of the Narvaza Board and the Legal Panel headed by Dean Andres Narvaza himself. With the majority fact-finding board report, we, the people, already know who ordered the killing of former Senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. and Rolando Galman. Everybody knows that General Ver, being the Chief of Staff, receives orders only from the First Couple.

We are wishing you the best of luck, General, and may Almighty God be always with you in your pursuit of the herculean task of restoring the good name of the Armed Forces of the Phillipines.

CLIMACO BURIED MURDER SUSPECT RELEASED

OW211445 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 21 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Zamboanga City Mayor Cesar Climaco was buried at 1300 this afternoon [0500 GMT] at a park renamed after him. Climaco's burial came 7 days after he was assassinated right in the heart of the city. More than 120,000 Zamboangenas joined the funeral march from the Immaculate Conception Church to the Climaco Park, some 7 kms away. The city proper was practically deserted, with stores and other establishments closed for the day. However, the city streets were heavily deployed with soldiers out to prevent any untoward incident. Intelligence reports had demanded for a red alert position in the city since the eve of Climaco's burial.

Meanwhile, one of three suspects in the custody of task force (Camias), investigating the Climaco murder, was released today. The man, identified as (Perto Trono), was released after taking a polygraph test, and was found by experts to be telling the truth; that he did not have a hand in killing the late Zamboanga City mayor.

CONTRACT TO IMPORT RICE FROM CHINA, INDONESIA

OW221909 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 22 Nov 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] The Philippines has contracted 130,000 metric tons of rice imports from China and Indonesia worth 29.4 million pesos on easy loan terms. The rice import from Indonesia, covering 100 metric tons [as heard], is payable in 2 years at 6 percent interest per annum. The 30,000 metric tons of rice from China bears a credit term of 7 and 1/2 percent per annum, payable after 2 years.

National food authority administrator Jesus Tanchanco says the imports will enable the country to build up safe buffer stocks, following recent typhoons in the country. The rice imports will start arriving next month up to April.

BILL FILED ON WORKING CONDITIONS AT CLARK

HK201517 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 20 Nov 84 p 4

["The Jaywalker" column by Arturo A. Borjal: "Who Protects the Interests of Filipino Base Workers?"]

[Excerpt] MP Antonio Diaz of Zambales has filed a bill asking for an "equal pay, equal work" for 22,000 Filipino workers in Clark Air Base. The Zambales MP claims the U.S. bases in the country are the only employers who base workers' pay on citizenship. In other countries where the U.S. has bases, their governments determine the pay and labor policies governing their nationals.

Diaz also wants a "definite right to strike" for the Filipino base workers. He says the grievance procedure is hardly working, and the Filipino workers have nowhere to turn to in case the grievance machinery does not work. Diaz's bill is timely because of the current negotiations for a long-term base labor agreement. The BLA covers the relationship between the military employers and the Filipino workers. It seems the Filipino panel is more interested in economic benefits rather than on strengthening the workers' right to seek redress for their grievances.

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DATE FILMED

26 Nov 1984

